THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVII. NUMBER 34. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1880. | Per Annum in Advance. TOWN.....11-8. MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

THE MAHARAJAH SINDIA of Gwailor, with a large retinue, arrived at Muttra on the 31st ultimo, and stayed there and at Brindabun for a fortnight as the guest of Seth Luchman Das, the well-known and public-spirited millionaire banker of Muttra. The Seth, with characteristic hospitality, made every possible arrangement for giving a fitting reception to his distinguished guests. Nothing was left undone to secure the comfort of the Maharaja, who was highly gratified with the magnificent reception given him by his host. His Highness distributed a large sum of money among the *Chaubes* of Muttra and performed the usual religious ceremonies at that sacred place as well as at Brindabun. The Maharaja would have stayed at Muttra longer, had he not received the melancholy intelligence of the death of his eldest Rani.

WE HAVE received the following letter from an esteemed correspondent :

SIR,—As an inconsequential zemindar, I ask your advice what is the best course for us to follow during the present crusade against the class of land-tenures we happen to hold. I view the current facts in this light—the Zemindars have become an eye-sore to Government ; but the terms of the permanent settlement are too clear to drive a coach and pair through. The best means to shut their mouths is to take up the cry in favor of the rayots. Such a cry is up in England now ; and some of our countrymen too have uttered it ; therefore it is most convenient to put down the Zemindar, if not directly then by the indirect means of setting up the rayot against him.

The first question is whether such a feeling exists : and the next is how to conduct ourselves if it does, We have hitherto tried each class to further its peculiar interests regardless of common interests with opposing classes. The course was not so objectionable as it might otherwise seem ; it only denoted the confidence which we placed upon the supreme authority to watch over these common interests. If, however, the Supreme authority entertains a desire to gain by the enfeeblement of either of the conflicting classes I think then the question arises whether the latter should not turn to their common interests in preference to their conflicting ones. Hence the two questions are (1) whether the Zemindars are looked upon as politically objectionable to Government and (2) if so, is it expedient for them to show up where most they are likely to suffer at the hands of Government. The questions may be viewed from another point. Is it the Zemindars alone whose extinction or enfeeblement have become politically desirable or is it only their turn now to receive their share of sorrow : we have had affairs between high education and low education ; the Hindu and the Mohamedan ; the English press and the native press ; the barrister and the vakeel ; the income tax and the license tax ; the panchayet and the municipality, and even the Executive and the Judiciary. Are we to think any better of this question between the Rayot and the Zemindar? Hence my second question will take this shape. Must the advocates of mass education, Mahomedan progress, barrister privileges, Municipal autonomy, and indirect taxation still go on babbling about their sectional interests? must in short the advocates of tenant-right still go on with their rhodomantade against the Zemindars and the Mahajuns. And I ask whether it is not desirable for Zemindars to lead the way by resolutely and firmly declining any opinion upon the recent doings of the Rent Law Commission.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following :

Consequent on Mr. R. A. Sterndale, Assistant Commissioner of Currency, Calcutta, proceeding on privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, from the 26th instant Mr. F. Greenway Officiates for Mr. Sterndale and Babu Ishan Chandra Basu Mr. A. Officiates for Mr. Greenway, as Assistant to the Head Commissioner of the Deportment of issue of State Paper Currency. Babu Gobind Lal Roy Chief Superintendent Comptroller Generals Office acts as Assistant to the Comptroller General, though his appointment will not be a gazetted one.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following Parliamentary intelligence :

July 19.—Sir C. Forster, in reply to a question by Sir D. Wedderburn, said it was a fact that the Committee on Public Petitions had reluctantly invalidated petitions from India, because they prayed for relief from the burdens of the Affghan war, and were therefore held to contravene the rule of the House relating to applications for public money. The Committee had always endeavoured to give the most favourable interpretation to such petitions, but when public money was prayed for in direct terms, they had no alternative but to reject the petitions. The question, whether the usage under which the House now entertain petitions against a tax for the service of the current year would not justify a relaxation of the rule as far as Indian petitions were concerned, was one that had better be addressed to some member of the Government. If such a relaxation were approved, he would be glad to take the earliest favorable opportunity of proposing to the House to carry out the suggestion.

Under the above ruling neither the Bombay nor the Calcutta petitions, which have made a direct prayer for the payment of the expenses of the Affghan War by England, are receivable by Parliament.

WE ALSO take from the same source the following items of Parliamentary intelligence :

Sir G. Campbell gave notice that, on the report of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, he would move that, considering the declarations made by Her Majesty's Government, regard should be had to the necessities of the Indian Exchequer before the financial arrangements for the year were completed.

July 22nd.—Mr. Otway gave notice that on July 26, he would ask the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that in the twenty-one years since India was governed by the Crown £500,000,000 had been taken from the people of India by taxation in excess of the taxation during the preceding twenty-one years. He would also call attention to the circumstances under which certain loans for India had been contracted in this country, and move a resolution urging the necessity of an immediate and large reduction of expenditure in that country.

KABUL AND AFFGHANSTHAN.

Mr. Macartney asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state definitely what is the policy of the Government regarding our present and future position in Affghansthan ; and if he could state the day when he proposed to take the discussion on the Indian Budget, and if, on that day, he would be prepared to state to the House the sum proposed to be borne by this country for the expenses of the Affghan war.

Lord Hartington : The House will have observed, from the statement in the newspapers, that the position of Kabul and Affghansthan generally is at the present moment somewhat critical, although I should say it is satisfactory. Under the circumstances, I thought it desirable, with reference to the question of the honorable member, to telegraph to Lord Ripon whether a statement of the position of affairs would be of advantage, and, in answer to that telegram, I received one from him yesterday that an important durbar would be held to-day at Kabul, and it would be better that no statement should be made till after the durbar. Under these circumstances, perhaps, I shall be excused from answering the question. I may be able to give some information on July 26. I will then also state when the Indian Budget will be taken, and the sum proposed to be borne by this country for the expenses of the Affghan war.

Lord Hartington, in answer to Lord Eustace Cecil, said he saw no reason for making any further inquiry as to whether the conduct of the Affghan war had been economical as far as the organisation and working of the Indian Commissariat and Transport Department on their present purely military basis were concerned. It was a matter of course, that such inquiry as was necessary on general grounds would take place.

In answer to an enquiry respecting General Cavanagh's claim on the India Office for his removal from the governorship of the Straits Settlements, Lord Hartington observed that the Government did not consider he had any claim for redress under the circumstances.

TUESDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

APROPOS of the Kandahar disaster Mr. G. O. Trevelyan stated in Parliament that on the morning of the battle of Waterloo there was only one officer in the British army, General Picton, over 50, whereas at the beginning of the Crimean War the *average* age of the Major Generals was 65, and the Lieutenant-Generals were older still. In 1873 the four *lowest* on the list of Generals were aged 65, 72, 73, and 77, and the four lowest on the list of Lieutenant-Generals were aged 66, 73, 73, and 82. He showed furthermore that England employs six generals to every one employed by Prussia, and while the Prussian general costs the state £1460, the English officer of the same rank costs £12,444. There are 636 generals on the active list, but only 63 of these are employed. These facts and figures speak for themselves.

THE United States national debt was reduced during the fiscal year ending June 30th by the sum of $85,014,961 ; the total debt at present is $1,942,172,292.

THE *Lucknow Witness* has the following :

The *Dnyanodaya*, noticing our remark about the twelve different alphabets employed by the Sanscritic Languages of Northern India, adds, "Now please tell us what they are." We cannot do this. Our authority for the statement was the July number of the *Indian Evangelical Review*. p. 126 ; and its authority was Dr. Hœrnle's "Comparitive Grammar of the Gaudian Languages," where, it says, the alphabets may be seen side by side.

We hope Dr. Hœrnle will give the twelve alphabets side by side.

A COMPANY of Americans, including Thomas Scott and prominent men of New York and Philadelphia, has been formed with a capital of £8,000,000, to develop the resources of Southern Russia. The Czar has granted an eighty-years concession to Wharton Baker of Philadelphia, who won the order of St. Stanislaus superintending the building of the Russian cruisers at Philadelphia two years ago, and is especially anxious to open up the coal and iron deposits north of the sea of Azof and the Crimea, but being bankrupt himself, has let out the job. Besides a great sea-port on the Sea of Azof, works are proposed for the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails, and elevators to handle the grain of that section, and if the dreams of the projectors are half realized, it will prove one of the most important steps Russia has recently taken for her development.

A DR. FARRAR, of Brooklyn, in the *Dental Laboratory*, says that not less than half a ton of pure gold, worth half a million of dollars, is annually packed into people's teeth in the United States, and that at this rate all the gold in circulation will be buried in the earth in three centuries ! Can't this gold be recovered by washing off the teeth after the decease of persons thus operated upon.

WE GIVE the following analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association :

Analysis of Lectures on Light.

By Rev. Father Lafont, S. J. C. I. E.

LECT. II. ON THE TWO LEADING PRINCIPLES OF THE WAVE-THEORY.

(Delivered on August 12, 1880.)

The first of these principles was given by Huyghens, and consists in *referring the luminous vibrations taking place at the surface of an advancing wave, to the various points of any previous position formerly occupied by that same wave.* In fact, since the luminous vibrations reached the points considered only through the former, these may be considered as so many secondary centres of vibrations. Viewed in this manner, for instance, a beam of light filling a slit made in a screen, has every one of its points acting as a centre of a new wave system which is transmitted in all directions behind the slit. We shall find in this simple principle an easy explanation for the phenomena of *diffraction*. The principle of *interferences* is a necessary and logical result of the theory of undulations. It may be stated in the startling assertion that *Light added to Light sometimes produces darkness.* Since Light is nothing but transversal vibration of an atom of ether, when such an atom is solicited by two forces equal and opposite acting in a straight line, mechanics tells us that it cannot move, but that means darkness in our theory. A moment's reflection will show you that two rays of the same colour and of same intensity, meeting each other when differing by half-a-wave length or in *opposite* phases, will in that manner entirely interefere with or destroy each other. The lecturer here produced the phenomena of interference with Wheatstone's apparatus first, and then with real light by means of Dubosq's Diffraction-Bench.

Abstract of Lectures on Voltaic Electricity.

By Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.

LECTS. I—III. HISTORY. DECOMPOSITIONS EFFECTED BY ITS AGENCY. OERSTED'S DISCOVERY OF ITS ACTION ON THE MAGNET.

Delivered on July 20, 29, *and August* 10, 1880.)

The respective shares Galvani and Volta had in the discovery. Galvani was certainly the pioneer in the field. Without his observation of the convulsions induced in the frog by connecting muscle and nerve by a metalic are of one or two joined metals, Volta would, in all probability, not have been led to the invention of the Pile. But it is equally probable that without the invention of the Pile, the scientific world long would have remained ignorant of dynamic electricity. The Pile was invented by Volta so early as 1796 and he was even anticipated by Professor Robison of Edinburgh three years previously. But the starting point of fruitful research in this new field of science dates only from the year 1800 when Volta communicated a Paper on the Pile to the Royal Society of London. Nicholson and Carlisle were the first to observe the decomposition of water under the agency of the Pile. Cruickshanks, Wollaston, and Davy took up the subject with ardour. Metals were thus *revived* from the solutions of their salts. Davy succeeded in effecting the decomposing Potash and Soda, and made the magnificent discovery of their metalic bases Experiments to show decomposition of water by the Pile.

Up to 1820 Voltaic electricity was chiefly busy in effecting decompositions, and made very little progress beyond that. In 1820 a discovery was made by a Danish philosopher Prof. Oersted which revolutionized the Science of Electricity. This was the discovery of the action the wire joining the poles of a Voltaic battery upon the Magnet. Immediately after this discovery Ampere found that the Pile itself exerted a similar action, though in a reverse direction. Thus it was shown that the force, whatever it is, which originates in the Pile, is of the character of a current which circulates in the whole Voltaic arrangement when its poles are connected by a conductor. Experiments were performed, some of which were projected, to show the action of the conjunctive wire as also of the pile on the magnet Faraday's expriments, showing the difference of action upon the extremities, and the intermediate portions of the magnet, were reproduced.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

THE COMMISSIONER of Patna makes the following remarks in his last annual report on the condition of the peasantry in his division :

"I have made unusually full quotations from the direct and sub-divisional reports, because they seem to me to show, in spite of considerable variations of opinion, that the keenest and closest observers discern a decided improvement in the condition of the people, and this coincides with the result of my own observations. Of course, in dealing with so large and complex a subject as this, there is great danger of making untrustworthy generalizations from insufficient data, and the difference so often found in the condition of tracts neighbouring to one another warns us of the folly of making sweeping statements to cover all the facts of an area so great and so varied as that of Behar. Still, while keeping these considerations full in view, I can state with some confidence that all the available evidence seems to point to a steady improvement in the material condition of the people throughout the division. In some places this improvement may be scarcely appreciable, and in most places it may be slow ; but in others, again, it is well-marked and comparatively rapid.

I would ascribe this mainly to the improvement of communications, and to the consequent rise of the price of agricultural produce: but I think it is also in some measure due to a gradual, but very real, awakening of intelligence among all classes of the people. It may be said that the increased price of produce, if profitable, the holders of land, must press heavily on the landless classes; but Sir Steuart Bayley shows ed. in former reports written by him as Commissioner of Patna, that this does not hold good when wages are paid in kind.

IN REVIEWING the Patna Commissioner's Report the Lieutenant-Governor makes the following remarks on the state of public feeling in the Patna Division:

The upper classes in this division took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Afghan war to manifest their loyalty and good feeling by collecting large subscriptions for the sick and wounded among the troops, or for the widows and orphans of the fallen. The mass of the people took no interests whatever in the war. Even as regards the license-tax there is now, since the exemption of the lowest class of assessors, very little general feeling. Indeed Mr. Edgar's enquiries have led him to the conclusion that its very existence has been unknown all along to the great body of the rural population who where not personally affected by it. Some dissatisfaction has been caused in Sarun by the illegal manner in which certain zemindars attempted to collect arrears of road cess. Generally, it is said that the road cess and public works cess are not popular, but that this feeling would be to a great extent removed if the people saw the money utilised for their local advantage. They are even now in some districts waking up to a sense of their rights and demanding village roads. The Chowkidari Act is also unpopular in Sarun, thanks again to illegal exactions on the part of the zemindars.

MR. MACDONNELL has the following about indigo cultivation:

"In regard to indigo, the state of public feeling has been on the whole quiescent. There have been disputes between some planters and ryots, which have come into the criminal court, and some of these cases have demonstrated the existence of a bad type of feeling and a hard method of dealing with the people; but on the whole my incumbency has been free from difficulties of this sort, and I am glad to recognize the improvement. I have been indeed assured that the hostility to indigo is as deeply felt and as widely spread as ever; but that if true as it probably is, is only a legacy of the past. The past is for us irrevocable; our duty lies with the present and the future. If it be understood by all concerned that this duty, which shall be impartially pursued, then I take it the comparative absence of complaints is a healthy sign."

IN THE Resolution above referred to the Lieutenant-Governor makes the following remarks on agricultural improvement:

The Lieutenant-Governor has elsewhere observed that the experiments in agriculture, which in other provinces are undertaken by inexperienced Government officers at the expense of the tax payers or of Government wards, are in Bengal more usefully and effectively carried out by European and native gentlemen who have practical knowledge to start with, and are pecuniarily interested in the results. The working of the Beheea estate in the hands of Messrs. Burrows, Mylne and Thomson is a conspicuous instance of this. The whole (cane) sugar industry of Bengal is now being rapidly revolutionized owing to the results of these gentlemen's experiments. Sir Ashley Eden is satisfied that none of the expensive Government agencies for improving the agricultural system of the country maintained in other provinces, and so persistently pressed upon the Government can show such a result as Rs. 6,30,000 expended by the people of a single district in a single year in the purchase of an improved implement giving a result of Rs. 4,73,000 as an addition to the annual income of the district, as noticed in paragraph 8 above. Nor are they the only private persons who devote time and capital to the search for improvements. In the report for the Presidency Division, now before him, the Lieutenant-Governor reads of a native gentleman, Babu Sitanath Ghose of Roygram, Jessore, who has invented and brought out at his own cost weaving paddy-husking, and other machines upon native principles the first of which he has patented.

THE RESOLUTION thus concludes:

Conduct of zemindars.—The loyal conduct of the leading zemindars in contributing towards the relief of the sick and wounded has been already noticed. The province is fortunate now in having so many large land-holders who are actuated, it may be hoped, by an enlightened and liberal spirit. If these gentlemen will only set themselves to study the condition of their ryots, contenting themselves with reasonable and punctually paid rents,—if they will get rid absolutely of the ruinous system of *thika* leases and manage their estates directly under a sense of the responsibilities which property entails,—they will greatly improve their own condition, they will never fail to secure the approval of Government and better still they will have their reward in seeing round them a prosperous and devoted tenantry.

THURSDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

IT IS REPORTED from Baghdad that the Hamawand tribe of Koords have again been giving trouble in the Kerkook and Sulimaniyeh districts of Turkish Arabia, plundering caravans and cutting off unarmed parties. The road between Baghdad and Kermanshah has been rendered very unsafe by them, and the operations of the Turkish troops to quell these disturbances and disperse these Koords have been hitherto quite unavailing. Several collisions have, it is known, occurred between the robbers and the military generally, it is believed to the disadvantage of the latter; not long ago, a party of about fifty Zaptichs was cut up near Kerkook, and since then it is rumoured a further check to the troops has occurred. The whole of Mesopotamia and Koordistan is now in a very disordered and unsettled state. The Arabs continue everywhere disaffected and rebellious, though no hostilities are now actually pending between them and the Turks.—*Press Commissioner.*

WE ARE REQUESTED to publish the following:

IN THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Romeschunder Banerji, *Vs.* Boloram Paul and Borodaprosad Mozoomder.

In the above case refered to our Arbitration we after hearing the parties their witnesses and pleaders find that the Defendants by publishing their work the Prakritinirnaya have infringed the Copy right in Plaintiff's book called the Prokritabad, and we therefore find that the Plaintiff is entitled to recover the sum of Rupees Two (200) hundred from the Defendants and we further direct that the costs of making this award be entered in the record as payable to Pundit Dwarkanath Vidyabhuson Rupees sixty-four and to Babu Kristokomul Bhuttacharji Rupees sixty-four to be borne by the Defendants.

(Sd.) Dwarkanath Bidabhuson,
(Sd.) Kristokomul Bhuttacherji,
ARBITRATORS.

Given under the Seal of this Court dated this 30th August 1880.

Sd. C. Y. C. BOLST,
A. Clerk.

A CORRESPONDENT invites the attention of the Magistrate of Nuddea to the state of the feeder road running from the Moopur station of the Damookdeh Branch Railway. Parts of it are repaired every year, but it becomes unserviceable just at the time when a raised road is very much wanted, that is during the rains.

A CORRESPONDENT in Purbanapara in the Howrah district writes that nothing has been done to improve the condition of the Makurdah School, which is going from bad to worse. The road from Howrah to Makurdah is being repaired but with very indifferent materials, and the progress is so slow that the accumulating heaps of materials are becoming a serious impediment to pedestrians.

WE ARE glad to observe that the educated natives of Madras have projected a memorial of Colonel Macdonald, late Director of Public Instruction, Madras. At a public meeting held for the purpose it was resolved that "a gold medal in the name of Colonel Macdonald, be awarded annually in any College affiliated to the Madras University, and which is conducted on a secular basis, to any student, who, in the B. Science Examination or the B. A. Degree, obtains the highest number of marks."

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR, which, by the bye, is rapidly improving, deplores the introduction of the Insolvency Act into Junaghar. The writer says: "There was a time, and not so long ago too, when the merchants of Gujarat preferred beggary, and even death, to the disgrace of having to take the benefit of the act." But the reverse is the case now. Our contemporary remarks that "the Insolvency Act is more dreadful than famine or epidemic. It reduces hundreds of widows and orphans to beggary, and ultimately drives them to death, or worse, to crime. It paralyses trade and shakes the confidence of all who have to deal with the town." The Insolvency Act is a help to trade, if it is availed of with clean hands.

FRIDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

THE TELEPHONE is making rapid advance in the Madras Presidency, and is being applied to some agreeable purposes. The other evening a concert was given at the Central Railway Station, Madras, for the recreation of the Railway *employes* and their families, at Arconum, an important station some thirty miles away, and afterwards the Arconum people amused their Madras entertainers with selections of instrumental and vocal music. The Concerts were distinctly heard by the people for whom they were intended.

THE VICEROY has admitted sepoy Nurbahadur of the 43rd Regiment Bengal N. I., to the 3rd clas of the order of merit, for conspicuous gallantry in the action of Konoma, on the 22nd November last on which occasion, when a detachment of the Regiment was advancing in skirmishing order to attack a breastwork held by the enemy, he rushed ahead under a heavy musketry fire and showers of spears, and was the first to climb over the breastwork and jump into the enclosure.

MR. GEORGE BANCROFT, who is eighty years of age now, announces that he hopes to complete in October, his "History of the United States," which he begun so far back as 1825.

MADRAS is dissatisfied with Sir Charles Turner, the local Chief Justice. It is said that he is a second edition of Sir Richard Temple. He says one thing and does quite another. This is the way, strange to say, some men get on in the world.

THE INDU PROKASH asks:

Can anybody tell us what will be the fate of the poor young Raja of Kalapoor? Or rather what will not be his fate? It is now nearly a year since he has been taken from one place to another and placed under rigorous restrictions, not better than those that fall to the lot of a prisoner. It is all done, we grant, for his good but under a strange misconception of his position. The Government of Bombay has been put on the wrong track by somebody and the consequence is the Raja's health is daily failing. He has none near him whom he can call his relation. Some of those about him are foreigners and the rest strangers to him, who do not either realize his state of mind or have not that tact which can make them agreeable to the poor boy.

We hope Sir James Fergusson will himself look into the matter.

TWO MEN OF LIGHT AND LEADING among Indian Missionaries have passed away, Mr. Sherring of Benares and Dr. Wenger of Calcutta. Both were erudite scholars and great friends to poor humanity.

THE FOLLOWING list gives the names of the successful candidates at the last Indian Civil Service Competition:

		Marks.		
A. Earle	...	2037	E. G. Colvin	
A. L. Saunders	...	1913	A. S. Fleming	
A. Baker	...	1916	A. L. P. Tate	
H. D. Chamier	...	1867	H. [illegible]	
M. W. Fox-Strangways		1815	F. [illegible]	
W. H. Merk	...	1786	A. [illegible]	
W. J. Guthrie	...	1776	A. [illegible]	
O. G. Crump	...	1744	A. [illegible]	
R. H. Brereton	...	1716	W. [illegible]	
W. G. L. Rice	...	1703	G. W. [illegible]	
L. S. Carey	...	1684	H. W. [illegible]	
A. E. Harry	...	1663	W. C. H[illegible]	
B. A. L. Moore	...	1661	R. H. Sh[illegible]	
P. H. O'Brien	...	1643		

SATURDAY, 21ST [illegible]

A SOMRAH Correspondent writes [illegible] sleeping in the verandah of her hut [illegible] dead in the compound of her house [illegible] upon by paria dogs and jackals. It [illegible] was killed by a leopard which [illegible] village for some time. There were [illegible] in the house.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 14th August were 185, of which 4 were from cholera, 62 from fevers, 19 bowel-complaints, 3 from accidents, 27 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Ten children were still-born, 49 died between the ages of 15 days old and under and year, and 27 persons died of 60 years of age and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 12.

IN OUR ISSUE of the 26th ultimo we noticed some of the shortcomings of the Gowhati Municipality and the way in which the local rates were appropriated. We are glad to learn that the notice has had the effect of drawing the attention of the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Denovan to the state of roads and drains, who has taken the necessary steps to put them in proper order. Mr. Denovan, our correspondent says, is one of those officers now very rare, who think more of the work with which they are entrusted than of themselves.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a communication in which mention is made of a railway prosecution case which was instituted on the 30th of May last and disposed of on the 19th June last. It was the prosecution of a private servant of the Sub-divisional Officer of Jehanabad in the Gya District and the charge against the man was trespass on the Railway station and obstruction to the railway officer on duty. The writer would have us believe that notwithstanding the clearest and strongest evidence the subdivisional officer, who tried the case, fined the aggrieved railway servant 10 rupees, and acquitted his own private servant. We do not know the other side of the story.

WE LEARN from an up-country correspondent that Munshi Indranarain, a very respectable and venerable gentleman well read in the books of the Hindu and Mahomedan religion and an inhabitant of Muradabad, has been fined Rs. 500 and his published books confiscated. It appears that these books were originally published 15 or 16 years ago containing remarks and strictures on Mahomed and the Mahomedan religion in reply to similar remarks and comments made by Mahomedan writers not only against Hinduism but against other religions. The [illegible], a Mahomedan paper, noticed the republication of the books and observed that they will have the effect of creating a disturbance among the Mahomedan community and endangering the life of the writer. The article attracted notice and an enquiry was made by a Mahomedan Deputy Collector of Muradabad with the result above-mentioned. Under what law was this author punished?

BABU PROTAPCHUNDER ROY, the enterprising publisher of the *Mahabharat* in Bengali, which he distributes *gratis* for the benefit of his countrymen and the reading public generally, has addressed an appeal to the public in which he sets forth in detail his pecuniary difficulties and his intention of bringing up his scheme as soon as the *Bharat* is completed with the other sacred books such as the *Harivansa*, *Ramayan*, *Bhagbut* and others. We trust his appeal will meet with the response it deserves.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

IT IS stated that Babu Jetendranath Banerjea, brother of Babu Surendranath Banerjea, proceeds to England for professional education.

WE TAKE the following interesting account of a Hindu member of the Japanese Mission to Persia from the Bushire letter of the *Times of India* :

Mr. Ram Chunder, the Hindu, who accompanied the Mission, hails from Mittur, in Oudh. He was educated in Switzerland and Germany, and has lived for a long time in Russia. There is, I believe, some understanding between the Russian and Japanese Governments respecting the mission. Mr. Ram Chunder is said to have suggested the mission. Having been a fellow-student in Berlin with the present Crown Prince of Japan, and the Minister of Marine, he interested them with the affairs of Persia and Central Asia.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY presided over a public meeting in the Western Capital to raise subscriptions for the relief of the sick and wounded in Affghansthan. The object is charitable and therefore deserves the sympathy of the benevolent, but in our humble opinion the support of the sick and wounded in the war ought to be the care of Government.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Annual Report on the condition and management of the Jails in North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1879. 2. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XIII. Part 3, 1880. 3. Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Province of Assam for 1879. 4. The 3rd Annual Report of the Indian Association for 1878-79. 5. Report on the Vaccine Operations in the Central Provinces for 1879-80. 6. Annual Report of the Soldiers' total Abstinence Association for 1879-80. 7. First and Second Reports of the Executive Committee of the Duchess of Marlborough Fund for the Relief of Distress in Ireland. 8. Army Circulars, 1880. 9. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 116, August, 1880. 10. The Bengal Magazine, for August, 1880. 11. Kabya-Sundari or the female characters in the Tales and Romances of Babu Bunkimchunder Chatterjea. By Poornochunder Bose. 12. Valavasa—or Love in Bengali. By Kaminykumar Dutt. 13. Arya Durshuna—a Bengali monthly, Vol. VI, Nos. 1 to 3. 14. Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co.'s monthly Catalogue of Books Printing Types Presses &c., for August, 1880. 15. *Avash* a pice periodical.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London August 13th.—In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Hartington, replying to a series of questions, said that there was no reason to suppose General Roberts had been indisposed to undertake the expedition to Kandahar, of which he has independent command, and that he presumed satisfactory arrangements were made for securing forage and supplies for the force, and for reporting its progress. The march would certainly occupy 28 to 30 days. His Lordship deprecated any attempt to control military operations from home as showing mistrust.

15*th* Numerous supposed Fenian emissaries are believed to be in all the principal towns in Ireland. 400 rifles have been purchased in Dublin. A Home Rule meeting was held in Glasgow yesterday, at which there were 30,000 Irishmen.

17*th*.—In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Northbrook said that the Government did not intend to suspend the appointment to the Governorship of Madras on the Duke of Buckingham's retiring, but the question of the substitution of a Lieutenant-Governor for Madras and Bombay is worthy of future consideration.

17*th*.—The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph which states that for some time past large quantities of printed matter intended to excite the Mussulmans of India against the British Government, have been sent from Constantinople to India. There are indications that it has been prepared and forwarded with the knowledge of the Porte. Further official correspondence on the subject of the Afghan war expenses has been published. The Viceroy telegraphed to Lord Hartington on the 20th July as follows :—The estimate of expenditure was £15,000,000, which was based on the actual treasury issues up to the end of June last. Assuming that the evacuation of the Northern territory of Afghanistan will be completed by the end of October, and that the present rate of actual expenditure is continued, 2o,oo,ooo rupees more will remain to cover the estimated expenditure up to the end of March next including the batta granted to the troops.

17*th*.—In the House of Commons this evening the Secretary of State for India in reply to a question, said that no information has been received of arrangements having been made for the reception of a Native Agent of Indian Government at Kabul. His Lordship believes it was not intended to appoint one.

Paris August 19th.—M. De Freycient and M. Montaubin, in speeches delivered yesterday expressed their earnest desire that France would do all to secure the maintenance of peace, and would never embark in any adventurous policy. They also made an urgent appeal for unity throughout the country.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 24th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Action of the Magnet upon the Electric Current, and of Currents upon each other.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C. on Wednesday, the 25th Ins., at 5 P. M.

Subject ; Hydrochloric Acid.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 26th Ins., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : On simple and double Refraction of Light.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 27th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Change of State produced in bodies by Heat.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1880.

THE INDIAN DEPUTATION TO LORD HARTINGTON.

THE Indian Deputation to Lord Hartington was projected by some of the best friends of India. Mr. Chesson, the well known Secretary to the Aborigines' Protection Society, took an active part in the organization of the deputation. The deputation was joined by such eminent gentlemen as Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Lawrence, Mr. T. B. Potter, M. P., Mr. Cheetham, M. P., Mr. J. C. Clarke, M. P., Mr. T. Burt, M. P., Mr. G. Palmer, M. P., Mr. Pennington, M. P., Mr. Hugh Mason, M. P., Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir John Phear, Professor Hunter, Mr. Noble, Mr. C. Hancock, Mr. Dacosta, Major Bell, and others. Notwithstanding these great names we cannot help saying that the deputation was a mistake. The new Minister should not have been badgered about perplexing questions of politics immediately on his accession to office. It could not be expected that the Liberal Government would at once undo all that had been done by the Conservative Government. In the first place it would take them some time to take stock. Then they had a serious business in their hands, we mean the Affghan war. The Viceroy was new to the country, the Indian Secretary new to his office. It would have been only prudent if our countrymen both here and in England, and if our English friends had kept quiet for a year and allowed the new Government to work out their old convictions and utterances in good and fair time. By putting undue pressure upon them and goading them to action our forward countrymen and gushing friends have been simply embarrassing them and weakening their hands. Surely no sensible man among them for a moment expected that the new Government would begin by repealing the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act. Both are open to serious objections, both are very unpopular, both had been strongly condemned by the present Premier whilst in opposition, and both we might have taken for granted would receive the earliest attention of the new Government. Where was then the necessity of putting further pressure on the Viceroy or the Secretary of State on these subjects ? It is abundantly evident from Lord Hartington's reply that his Lordship felt embarrassed by the deputation. So much for the inopportuneness of the deputation.

We now come to the address of the deputation. They prayed for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and the Arms Act, regarding which there is no difference of opinion among the people of this country. Then they called attention to the admission of the natives of India into the higher ranks of the public service. They stated temperately but forcibly the objections, which have been taken in India to Lord Lytton's scheme of "the Native Civil Service." But the prayer under this head we are constrained to say is not in consonance with the opinions and wishes of the vast mass of the people of India. They suggest—

1*st*. That the maximum age for English and Indian candidates for the *London* competitions should be replaced at twenty-one ; and

2*nd*. That the Rules under the Act of 1870 for the admission of Natives *in India* to the Covenanted Civil Service, should be amended, so as to throw it open to Natives, who have established a character for integrity and ability in the subordinate department of the service, as well as to those who have distinguished themselves in the exercise of the legal profession.

The general feeling in India as regards the maximum age for candidates for the Civil Service competition in London is that it should be fixed at 23 years. But the most important point is that the competitive examination for Indian candidates should be held *in India*. On this point the memorial is wholly silent, and in so far it has not given expression to Indian opinion and feeling on the subject. This is an omission, which we cannot too deeply regret. We have all along been fighting for the examination of Indian candidates for the Civil Service in India, and our representatives and friends in England have wholly ignored our past labours in this direction. As for the admission of the non-official members into the Legislative Council on the representative principle, the views set forth in the memorial entirely coincide with those of the educated natives of this country. The reply of the Secretary of State was extremely cautious and in fact shewed that His Lordship did not like the dilemma in which he was placed.

Lord Hartington, while admitting that the four questions raised by the memorialists were among the most important which could possibly engage the attention of the Indian Government, declined to argue them on the ground that to do so might lead to a very prolonged debate. Referring to the retrograde legislation, which had been passed under the Government of Lord Lytton, the Secretary of State almost said that the condemnation passed upon the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act by the leaders of the Liberal party while in Opposition did not pledge them to repeal those Acts on the attainment of political power. This doctrine we are free to confess is so very monstrous that we really wonder how could a man of Lord Hartington's intelligence and breadth of mind lay it down openly. Are we then to understand that the solemn public utterances of the leaders of a Parliamentary party while in Opposition are meaningless and carry no more weight than the promises made by an *Omedwar* or by a hopelessly embarrassed person who stands in urgent need of a loan ? We perfectly agree with Lord Hartington in thinking that questions of Indian administration should not be made party questions, but that they should be discussed on their own merits, as far as possible, apart from party influence and passion. Indeed, if Indian questions be made party questions, it would be the greatest misfortune which could befall us. No one is more anxious than our countrymen that Indian questions should be discussed on their own merits, apart from party influence and passion ; and if the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act be considered on their own merits, we have no fear of the result. The objections to both these measures cannot be stated with greater clearness and strength than has been done by Mr. Gladstone. Does Lord Hartington mean to say that in condemning these Acts, the head of the present Government was influenced solely by party spirit, and that he did not consider them on their own merits ? If this should really be the case, we must cease to place any reliance on even the most solemn and emphatic utterances of the leading public men of England. We were not certainly so foolish as to imagine that the Liberal leaders would in office carry out in its entirety the policy they had advocated while in opposition, but at the same time we feel bound to say that we never for a moment dreamed that they would so grievously disappoint *all* the hopes which their public utterances had naturally excited in the Native public mind. Although Lord Hartington abstained from expressing any opinion upon the Vernacular Press Act, he declared that any change should be brought forward after full consideration of the working of the present law, which must be carefully watched. This declaration is tantamount to saying that the Gagging Act will continue to disfigure the Indian statute-book, unless, indeed, it disappears by a miracle. As to the Arms Act the Secretary of State distinctly laid down that in a country like India there must be some regulations as to the carrying of arms. No sensible and right-thinking person denies the soundness of this principle ; but do the peculiar circumstances of the country, we would ask, demand that the use of even such inoffensive and unwarlike Arms as daos (bill-hooks), daggers and spears should be prohibited ? The practical effects of this prohibition are most serious, because in this country the people in

out-lying villages are subject to frequent inroads upon their homes and crops by wild beasts of the forest, and the restrictions imposed upon the sale, possession and use of such inoffensive Arms as bill-hooks and spears tend to deprive them of the primary means of self-defence.

Coming to the question of the admission of Natives to the higher ranks of the public service in India, Lord Hartington told the members of the deputation that the object of the Native Civil Service introduced by Lord Lytton was to extend, and not to restrict or limit, the number of Indians filling the higher appointments. His Lordship then observed :—" All he could say was that he would bring their views on the question under the attention of Lord Ripon and he was sure the object of the Government of India would be, if it found the new regulations were not so satisfactory to the educated opinion of India, to make such modifications as to bring them more into harmony with such opinion."That the object the late Government had in view in framing the Native Civil Service scheme was to increase the employment of Natives may be readily conceded ; but then unless right men be appointed in right places, the higher employment of Indians would do positive harm instead of any good. It must be borne in mind that the appointment of unfit men will not only be detrimental to the public interests, but also it will make the experiment of employing Indians in the higher ranks of the public service end in failure. Lord Hartington did not enter into the question relating to representation. In conclusion he expressed a hope that the Government of India would be able to devote its undivided attention to those questions connected with India,which have been brought before him—a hope in which every sincere well-wisher of the country will heartily join.

We, however, repeat that if the reply of Lord Hartington was unsatisfactory, disappointing and discouraging,it was due to the unwise forwardness of our friends and representatives in England. There is time for every thing ; the time for hurrying on the Liberal Government to Indian reform had not arrived, and the rebuff given, however gently, was of our own seeking.

MR. O'DONNELL AND THE BEHAR PEASANTRY.

THE gravest fault which a public writer can commit is exaggeration or misrepresentation of facts. If he exaggerates or sets down aught in malice he at once forfeits public confidence. As the Bengali proverb has it the whole pot of milk is spoilt by a single drop of acid. We had given a hearty welcome to Mr. O'Donnell's pamphlet on Behar, because we had accepted it as containing truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. But already some of his statements regarding the Indigo planters of Behar have been shaken by no less an authority than the Lieutenant-Governor himself. We have come across an official paper, from which we see how he was given to unsafe generalizations, if not positive misrepresentations, in his official capacity, regarding the doings of the Behar zemindars. The subject of his official indictment to which we refer was the well known and worthy Maharaja of Hutwa. It occurred last year; Mr. O'Donnell was then in charge of the subdivision of Sewan. The facts which we summarize from an official letter of Sir Steuart Bayley, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated the 14th October 1879, are these :

It appears that on 27th April the head constable of Kattya outpost reported that large numbers of persons were leaving their homes on account of harassment for rent. On 16th May Mr. O' Donnell ordered that the fact of desertion should be enquired into. When Mr. Pawsey was with Mr. O' Donnell at Hutwa on 13th June, the police submitted lists of desertions drawn up and signed by the patwaris. Mr. Pawsey at once came to the conclusion that these desertions must have been the result of offences cognizable by the police, and he accordingly deputed Mr. Leadbeater, Inspector, to enquire into them. Mr. O'Donnell took the opportunity of commissioning the Inspector to test the patwaris' figures. Mr. Leadbeater soon reported that 366 families had deserted their homes in 21 villages in the jurisdiction of the Kattya outpost alone. In consultation with the head constable of Kattya, Mr. O' Donnell came to the conclusion that about 6,000 persons had "disappeared." Nothing, it is to be remarked, was heard of the cognizable cases which the Inspector was sent out to seek for. Mr. Leadbeater appears to have confined himself to enquire into the rent grievances of the ryots remaining on the estate, and to the computation of the numbers who had left. He seems to have returned to Sewan simultaneously with the appearance before Mr. O'Donnell of 40 discontented ryots. Mr. Pawsey accepted implicitly all that had been reported ; but Mr. Halliday entertained doubts of the accuracy of the figures, and he asked the Collector to give the Maharajah an opportunity of explaining, and to make a *careful and personal enquiry* himself. He at the same time pointed out the impropriety of deputing the police to make general enquiries in a matter beyond their cognizance. Meanwhile the Maharajah, in fulfilment of a verbal promise to Mr. Pawsey, submitted a report on the condition of the Raj villages in the Kattya outpost, and begged that Mr. Pawsey would himself hold a local investigation. Mr. Pawsey's reply to this letter is not given ; but he certainly did not go to the spot as requested.

Sir Steuart Bayley, after reading all the papers laid before him and also making a personal enquiry into the matter, makes this calm and impartial analysis of the facts of the case :

The Lieutenant-Governor has given these papers the most careful attention, and he considers that the Maharajah's reply disposes satisfactorily of most of the specific allegations made by Mr. O'Donnell against the management of the estate. It does not appear that this reply was seen by Mr. O' Donnell before his departure on leave : but it is extremely difficult to understand how Mr. Pawsey, had he carefully perused it, could have felt himself justified in adhering to the view previously expressed by him. The Maharajah has not shrunk from examining each separate allegation, and he has shown that the lists accepted by Mr. O'Donnell are incorrect ; that they refer in some cases to villages not situated on his estates ; that of such desertions as really occurred, many took place before the beginning of the current year, though Mr. O' Donnell bases his charges on the ground that the ryots have been driven away by oppression exercised since last February ; that many of those who left were not hereditary ryots, and indeed not ryots at all in the ordinary sense of the term, but labourers and hawkers, who cultivate small patches of land only, and are constantly changing their residence ; and that new settlers have been more numerous than the deserters. The police lists give 357 desertions during the current year from 21 villages. The Maharajah shows that only 16 of these villages belong to the estate, and that only 30 tenants have left them during the year, while 70 new tenants have settled in them. The village of Kapoori may be taken as an example. The allegations here are most serious, and the reply most satisfactory, and the case is singularly illustrative of the ease with which Mr. O'Donnell accepted the gravest charges on the report of the Inspector. Mr. Leadbeater reports that of 35 houses in this village only four remain inhabited, and this, Mr. O'Donnell says, is perhaps the worst case that has come to his notice. The Maharajah's reply discloses circumstances which could not have escaped the notice of any careful enquirer, and which fully explain the matter. It appears that this village has only been inhabited for the last five or six years, when a number of a cetain caste of Koiris, who are always moving, settled in it. There have been two bad seasons in succession, and, as might have been expected, several of these petty tenants have left the village. Only 12, however, have left during the current Fusli year. They are all persons of low caste, and they have all settled in other parts of the district, while eight of them have actually settled in other villages in the estate. It is plain, from his own report, that the Inspector made his list from a computation of the houses which he found empty, or which were *said* to have been deserted. Had Mr. O' Donnell scrutinized the patwaris' lists with any care, he would have seen that the majority of the desertions reported by them took place, not during the current year, as the Inspector assumed, but during the two previous years, and, had he seen this, he could not have fallen into the error of attributing them to causes which he says have only operated since February last.

Mr. O'Donnell's specific allegations regarding enhancement of rent are similarly dealt with. The Maharajah supplies a comparative statement for the villages named, comparing the present rates with those in force six years ago. In eight villages the beegha rate has been reduced, in three it is the same, and in four there has been a slight increase of 6 pies, 1 anna, 2 pies, and 6 pies respectively. This list, compared with the police list of desertions, is instructive. The number reported in Ruderpore is 45, all of which, however, occurred before the beginning of this year, ; yet the rate per beegha is only Rs. 2-4-6 against Rs. 2-7-0 five years ago. In Mohuawah 21 persons deserted according to the police, and 17, according to the patwaris, of whom only one belongs to the current year. The Maharajah gives two during the current year ; yet the rent per beegha in that village is only Rs. 2-13-2 against Rs. 2-13- 0 in 1280. In Beladihi, where the police report 19 desertions, but the Maharajah says *none* have occurred this year, the rent has all along been Rs. 2 per beegha.

That there have been *bona fide* instances of enhancement is not denied, but they are fully explained. These have no relation whatever to the desertions of petty holdings on which Mr. O' Donnell has founded his accusations. During the currency of the old leases the *thikadars* held *zerat* and other lands at nominal rates. These lands they continued to hold after the expiry of the leases, and enhancement was under the circumstances urgently called for. Other instances were due to the progress of a system of measurement inaugurated by Mr. Hodgkinson. This has led to the discovery of many cases in which lands are held free, or at unduly low rates, without sanction. Mr. Hodgkinson himself reported—" The number of illegal *birits* claimed and actually held is something astounding." That the rent should be enhanced in these cases is only fair.

Sir Steuart Bayley regrets, as much as Mr. Halliday does, the want of judgment which has led to this correspondence, and he generally supports the view which your predecessor has taken of the matter, which was sound as his order was sensible. The police are said to have reported the frequent desertions in the first instance in connection with the enumeration of houses in the chowkidars' beats, and it is observed that three weeks after this Mr. O'Donnell ordered the police to verify the desertions after enquiry. This led to the lists returned by the patwaris, to the deputation of Inspector Leadbeater by the Magistrate of the district, and to all the subsequent correspondence. It was an error on Mr. O'Donnell's part to employ the police at all in the matter. They may rightly be employed in the enumeration of houses for chowkidars' beats, but they are the last agency that should be employed in a delicate matter like that of the number of desertions from a Zemindar's estate and the causes which led to them. The Lieutenant-Governor is convinced of Mr. O'Donnell's good faith in the first instance. He holds naturally and justly very strong views as to the depressed condition of the ryots in Behar generally, and specially in Sarun, and as to the evils of the existing system of zemindari management in that district. But, though Sir Steuart Bayley gives him full credit for this, and for the first endeavours which he made to bring over the Maharajah to his views, and to have particular cases settled by the direct action of the Maharajah ; and though he recognizes the caution which Mr. O'Donnell displayed in getting the Collector's assent to each step that he took, His Honor considers that he erred in sending out the police to enquire, that he accepted the results of their enquiry with too little examination, and that he allowed his sympathy with the ryots to lead him to seek support for what was really a foregone conclusion in his mind, rather than to conduct a full and impartial investigation ; and that this bias has led him to report strongly against the Maharajah's management, on grounds which are to a great extent hypothetical, which are in some instances categorically refuted by the Maharajah, and which in others do not bear out the inferences which he draws from them. It is to be remembered, however, that the Maharajah's exhaustive reply of 21st July had not been seen by Mr. O'Donnell when he left the district, and it is impossible to say whether it might have led him to modify the opinions he had expressed, or whether he might have been able to justify, with further evidence, some of the views and inferences which the Maharajah directly impugns. Any way the fact of Mr. O'Donnell's being at home on leave, and his transfer to another district, render a continuance of the correspondence impossible, even if it were not in all other respects highly undesirable. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot acquit him of want of judgment in the first instance, nor of subsequently reporting with undue severity against the Maharajah's management on a hasty and insufficient examination of facts. Sir Steuart Bayley regrets this the more, as his energy and ability, and it may be added, his interest in the welfare of the people, would, if combined with sounder judgment and caution in arriving at his conclusions, render him a very useful Officer.

Of Mr. Pawsey's conduct in the affair, the Lieutenant-Governor must say that he erred grievously in sending out Inspector Leadbeater, not to investigate charges, but to see if he could find grounds for bringing them. The chain of hypothetical assumptions on which he justifies that act *viz.*, desertions must have been caused by oppression in connection with rent, and that this oppression must have been accompanied by

offences cognizable by the police, is an extraordinary example of want of judgment in an officer of his experience, and would, if generally acted up to, lead to an amount of harassment and disturbance which would render the police an insufferable nuisance in the country. As has already been observed, however, no police cases were brought in consequence of Mr. Leadbeater's deputation, and nothing is said of any result of his inquiries in this direction. He seems to have confined himself to the endeavour to collect evidence in support of Mr. O'Donnell's views. Sir Steuart Bayley has, however, spoken to Mr. Pawsey on this part of his proceedings, and, as he seems sensible of the error he committed in deputing Mr. Leadbeater, nothing more need be said. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks he is not likely to commit a similar mistake again.

It was fortunate that Sir Steuart Bayley brought his large practical experience of Behar, his cool judgment, and quick insight to bear upon this ill-judged move of the district officers against the Maharaja of Hutwa, and thus promptly extinguished the flame, which, unquenched in time, might have not only ignited the minds of the Maharaja's tenantry but also of the whole Behar peasantry. It is thus that agrarian demonstrations and outrages arise in Bengal and other parts of the country. It is the official hand, which not unfrequently throws in the spark, and then we are told—lo! here is spontaneous combustion! We were not aware that Mr. O'Donnell, the admired champion of the ryots, we ourselves had been in the ranks of his admirers, had been given to such a careless and mischievous way of finding facts against zemindars to support, as Sir Steuart Bayley says, "forgone conclusions." A few more cases of this kind, and we do not know how many such cases are there, and Mr. O'Donnell's credibility as a public agitator we fear will be at once destroyed.

MR. HYNDMAN ON BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

Under the somewhat sensational title "Bleeding to Death," Mr H. M. Hyndman has contributed to the July number of the *Nineteenty Century* a remarkably able and thoughtful article on the present financial and economical condition of India. He very reasonably remarks at the outset that exciting events like war and famine can alone direct the attention of the British public to their Empire in the East; and that something more than the fitful attention which Indian affairs at present receive is necessary to enable Englismen to properly discharge the very serious responsibility they have undertaken in the government of one-sixth of the whole human race. Mr. Hyndman indicates what should be the aims and objects of British Rule in India. These are, he says, "to raise the people of India to a higher level by steady help given to their better native customs, to increase their wealth by reducing the cost of administration and a cautious suggestion of improvements in their agriculture and their industries—to educate them in the widest sense, so that in due times they may be able to administer their own country with but little supervision from us." Having laid down this broad and noble principle, the writer proceeds to examine what British rule has actually done for India. He refers to Dr. W. W. Hunter's highly coloured pictures of the prosperity of India under British rule. Mr. Hyndman admits that Englishmen may well be proud of having conferred great benefits upon India in giving her people peace and protection in place of anarchy and lawlessness throughout the length and breadth of the country, and in some districts the improvement of communication. But it must not be forgotten that these advantages have been purchased at a very heavy cost. It cannot be denied that under British rule "famines are becoming more frequent and fatal, that taxation has reached its limit, that the revenue is unelastic and the expenditure is period for period steadily increasing, that the production of the soil over large areas is lessening and the margin of food above the limit of starvation being greatly reduced." These are hard facts which no amount of sophistry even on the part of an enthusiastic official apologist like Dr. Hunter can easily get over.

The mischiefs which have flowed from British rule in India, Mr. Hyndman rightly holds, are the consequences of over-Europeanisation and economical error. He looks upon the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act as a distinct confession on the part of the rulers of India that they must take a step back, and desist from further attempts to force on the country a system for which it is wholly unfit. Mr. Hyndman approves of the Act, because it recognises the necessity of a return to the native system, which has been hitherto derided and pulled down. But in this view he is mistaken. The Deccan Agriculturists Act is a half measure, and as such it will be more mischievous than useful. The entire Act is drawn up with the intention of extending the powers of the Executive Government and confiscating the property of the money-lenders. It should be borne in mind that the rigid revenue system of the country drives the ryot into the arms of the sowcar; and that if the ryot be deprived of the chance of borrowing, the whole machinery for the revenue administration of the Empire would come to a deadlock. The Mahratta rulers of the Deccan as also of Bundelkhand used to vary the assessment with the actual produce of the land—a system which still prevails in Gwalior and other Native States. It is obvious that the money-lender's business cannot flourish under this system, which is admirably suited to the conditions with which the British Government had to deal. But this "barbarous and unscientific" system did not, of course, find favour with our enlightened rulers; and in its place a "scientific" system of fixed assessments and rigid collection of the land revenue demand was introduced. It is this system coupled with the excessive enhancement of the assessment, which is *the* cause of the hopeless indebtedness of the Deccan ryot and the Jhansi Zemindar. The Government will do nothing to modify its revenue system, which is at the root of the evil; but it confiscates the property of the money-lender for the relief of the unfortunate ryot whom its own thoughtless and short-sighted greediness has reduced to his present wretched condition. If the native system is to be adopted in dealing with the indebtedness of the land-holding classes, it must be adopted in its entirety; otherwise the measure will do more harm than good. Such being the case we cannot look upon the passing of the Deccan Ryot's Act as an indication "that the Government have entered upon the path of reform." The simple truth is, that the Government did not look the thing fairly in the face or apply a real remedy like the reform of the revenue system, but invented a palliative like Mr. Hope's Bill which did not go to the root of the evil, but which has unsettled men's notions as to rights of property and has legalised confiscation. It is, however, only fair to say that Mr. Hyndman is at one with us in condemning the rigidity of the revenue system. He observes: "The rigidity of our exaction of the land revenue is in itself a matter of most serious moment, because it may happen that in a bad year its prompt demand may ruin the ryot or drive him into the hands of those very money-lenders from whom we wish to protect him." The fact is that no amount of legislation like the Deccan Ryots Act can effect the slightest improvement in the condition of the agriculturists until and unless the entire revenue system, both as regards assessment and collection has been materially altered, and the Native method of varying the Government demand with the actual produce of the land is adopted. Mr. Hyndman remarks:—"Such is the feeling against the existing system that they [the people of India] would prefer the murder and anarchy of the old native rulers to the hopeless ruin to which they are now exposed. 'A land-tax assessed and collected, as ours too often is, is not tax upon income, but a tax upon capital."

Mr. Hyndman strongly advocates the adoption of improved native methods, which will satisfy the people, fill the exchequer and put an end to the constant unendurable drain from the country for European pensions and home charges. He points out that the English have tried two distinct systems of Government in India, the European and the Native; and he affirms that while the latter system has been invariably successful, the former has been a lamentable failure. To establish the position taken up by him, Mr. Hyndman instances the case of Baroda under Sir Madava Rao, of Mysore under Sir Mark Cubbon, and of Bhaunagar under Mr. Percival. The great advantage of this system is that while the people are governed in their simple way, the revenue is not wasted, and at the same time the corruption and dishonesty which generally characterise native courts are checked. The system, in fact, "contains all that is best, in British and native methods." Mr. Hyndman asks, "how it is that having tried two methods in India, we stick to the failure—wholesale Europeanisation—and discard the success—native administration under light English control?" He then goes on to say:—"I have been at some pains to obtain a direct comparison by a native between British and native rule, and one has been obtained for me from a source beyond suspicion of favouring the native view. The writer was brought up under us in India, and cultivates land in our territory as well as in native territory. The reasons which he gives for the superior prosperity of the people in the latter are well worth the consideration of the Home Government. 1. The tax on fallow and cultivated land in British territory is the same. In native states fallow is taxed only one-eight of cultivated land. The result in our territory is that the land is getting rapidly exhausted for want of rest; that the tax raises the price of fodder to such an extent as to render it profitless to the farmers to breed cattle—so much so that the bullocks are deteriorating. 2 In native States most grazing land is allowed free of charge we sell it. 3. Native Government waste land is used as common for the pasturing cattle; nothing, or a nominal sum is charged. We let it by auction. 4. Wells sunk by British ryots on their own lands and at their own expense are charged 12 rupees a year. This is not only manifestly injust, but acts as a check on improvement. 5. There are none of those local cesses under native rule which work great hardships in British territroy. 6. Considerable remissions are made for total and partial failure of crops. In Bombay the revenue was allowed to stand over *one* year when the famine was devastating the Deccan. [We may here point out that this statement is not quite accurate. The collection of only a *very small fraction* of the total revenue demand was suspended by Sir Richard Temple in consequence of the famine.] 7. Arrears are frequently allowed to stand over for two or three years or totally remitted. No interest is charged. We charge heavy interest and allow little time. Recently still harsher regulations have been made. 8. The number of instalments under old native rule was four: we make it two. 9. The expenses of the civil courts are a prolific source of ruin to many a ryot under our rule, the intricate varieties of stamps, 'with whose confounding nomenclature I am not conversant, and imprisonment for debt to which the ryot is not liable in native States, make up the chief causes of complaint'." It will be seen from the above that the principal difference between the English and native system of Government lies in the revenue and judicial systems, which materially affect the condition of the people in the East. Oriental peoples are satisfied with much less complicated judicial and revenue systems than European nations; but this is overlooked or ignored by our rulers, who are very anxious to force upon them their laws and institutions, which they naturally believe are the best that have yet been devised by the genius of man.

In the drain arising from the payment of the home charges Mr. Hyndman rightly finds the main cause of the growing impoverishment of India. The present higher administration of the country is entirely European. The former conquerors of India lived in the country and did not take away any thing from it. But now a sum of 20 millions sterling more than half the total net revenue of the Empire is sent each year out of the country. Mr. Hyndman remarks:—"call this payment the good administration, gloss it over in any way you please, need we look further for the cause of the growing impoverishment of India? Not a single Englishman would say so if last year, not to speak of years before,

£67,000,000, the agricultural rent of the country, had been sent hence to the continent for nothing. Yet £67,000,000, to England is literally a flea-bite compared with what £20,000,000 is to India. Let us never forget that all this produce is sent away without any reference whatever to the will of the people of India themselves. Quite apart, therefore, from any question of abstract justice to a subject race, it is of the last importance that only so many Englishmen should be employed in India as are absolutely needed for the purposes of security and supervision of natives, and that we should not pay ourselves, out of Indian penury, interest which has never been earned, and pensions in excess of what is needfull. For the one great need of India is capital, and that capital we now drain away. We absolutely refuse, however, to make use of the highest native talent even to serve ourselves in a position where it could not fail to be useful. The ablest Finance Minister India has ever yet seen was a Hindoo, and he was employed by a Mahomedan emperor whose grandfather conquered India. If we cannot rise to the magnanimity of Akbar we ought at least in some way to use the greatest financial capacity the country affords." The London *Times*, the reader may remember once recommended the appointment of Sir Madhava Rao, as Finance Minister of India. Like every sincere well-wisher of the country, Mr. Hyndman laments the estrangement between the rulers and the ruled in India. This he justly regards as a great misfortune; and he quotes from a private letter from an official friend of his in India, who holds that no improvement in the relations between Europeans and Natives "can be achieved till the ordinary Englishman begins by treating the ordinary native as worthy to be known, and treats him when found worthy, as an equal and a friend." The day is yet far distant when the average Anglo-Indian will think of treating a nigger as an equal and a friend.

Coming to the financial condition of India, Mr. Hyndman points out that if Indian finances are to be placed on a sound and satisfactory footing a new departure is required more especially in regard to the departments of the Army and Public Works. The outlay on Public Works establishments in British India is 25 per cent of the total annual expenditure, while in Jeypore the cost of establishments under a European officer amount to only 6 per cent on the outlay. Can there be, we would ask, anything more extravagant than the scale of Public Works establishments in British India? Referring to our military expenditure, Mr. Hyndman observes that it will not do merely to give effect to the economies recommended by the Simla Army Commission; and that if justice is to be done, at least a similar reduction should be made in the amount of the Army charges in England. For the present excessive cost of our military department, the amalgamation of the Indian and English Armies is, of course, mainly responsible. The remedy for the existing evil is certainly the re-establishment of a local European Army. Mr. Hyndman asserts that this measure has been recommended by the Army Commission; we do not know whether this is true—but will the Horse guards agree to such a change?

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

WE have before us an account of the operations carried on in the Cawnpore Experimental Farm during the rabi season of 1879-80, under the superintendence of the provincial department of Agriculture and Commerce. These operations which were under the direct charge of Mr. Fuller, Assistant Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, may be divided into (1) field experiments of a purely agricultural nature; and (2) the development and manufacture of improved agricultural implements. The agricultural operations conducted on the Cawnpore experimental farm during the rabi season of 1879-80 included experiments to determine the effect of (1) different manures; (2) of selection of seed; (3) of their sowing; (4) of irrigation; (5) of deep cultivation and inversion of the soil; and (6) the experimental cultivation of flax and various kinds of imported wheat and barley. We think an analysis of the results obtained from some of the important of these experiments will not be uninteresting to the reader.

The importance of the manure question in connection with agricultural reform in this country cannot be exaggerated. Mr. James Caird has conclusively shown that the difference between the best and inferior agriculture on the same soil may be treble the produce. Wheat grown without manure yielded 730lbs; while wheat grown with special manure gave an outturn of 2,342lbs. The manures which were experimented with on the Cawnpore Farm during the rabi season of 1879-80 were Bone superphosphate and Dissolved Guano; and wheat was the crop on which all the experiments were made. The results of the experiments are thus summarised by Mr. F. N. Wright, Officiating Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-West Provinces and Oudh: "On the Cawnpore Farm, during the last rabi season, bone-dust applied at the rate of $3\frac{1}{3}$ maunds to the acre, gave a wheat crop of nearly 24 maunds of grain and 35 maunds of *bhusa* to the acre, which was $8\frac{3}{4}$ maunds of grain and 15 maunds of *bhusa* more than was gained from unmanured land. Hence the value of the $3\frac{1}{3}$ maunds of bone-dust was at least Rs. 21. In this experiment the bone-dust was mixed with sulphuric acid, which makes it far more rapid in its effect, but also increases its cost very much: made in this way, it cost Rs. 3-7-3 a maund, but still gave good profits. The acid has to be imported from Calcutta, and is difficult to obtain, so, in trying the experiments, it will be better to use bone-dust by itself, and apply 5 maunds to the acre instead of $3\frac{1}{3}$ maunds. But in this case the effect must not be expected till the second season after the application, although it will continue for four or five years after the application of the manure. The bones should be crushed in a *surki* mill (*dhekoli*) worked by three men, the crushed pieces should be sifted, the finely powdered dust set aside for use, and the larger portions re-crushed till they are reduced to powder. Three men should make at least 30 seers of bone-dust a day, and its cost should not therefore exceed 10 or 12 annas a maund. The crops for which it will be found most useful are maize, sugar-cane, wheat, and barley." Now, the use of bone-dust as manure means the outlay of capital. Mr. Wright tells us that the application of 5 maunds of bone-dust to the acre will result in an increase of produce to the value of Rs. 21. In the experiment made at the Cawnpore Farm the bone-dust was mixed with sulphuric acid. But as no experiment was made with bone-dust by itself, we must hesitate to accept the *ipsi dixit* of Mr. Wright and of his assistant, Mr. Fuller. Then it should be considered whether the average ryot can afford to use bone-dust as manure, which must cost at least Rs. 4 an acre. It is well known that the ryot having no resources beyond the current harvest must obtain allowances in order to cultivate his land; and as he cannot get accommodation except on ruinous terms he is naturally anxious to limit his borrowing to the smallest possible amount. An ordinary ryot has, say a holding of 15 bigas or 5 acres. The application of bone-bust to this quantity of land will involve a capital outlay of Rs. 20, and the expenditure will yield no return till the second season after the application. The ryot must, therefore, lay out the large sum of Rs. 40 before the application of bone-dust as manure can be expected to increase the produce of his fields. Where is this money to come from? The ryot cannot draw upon his own resources, for he has none; and he cannot increase his indebtedness by that large sum, without ruining himself. It is curious that the would-be agricultural reformer in India does not concern himself with the vulgar considerations connected with pounds, shillings and pence. He takes his stand on an elevated platform and lectures the ryot as to the value and effect of different manures, without caring to consider whether the latter is in a position to carry his teachings into practice. Again, the North Western Provinces Department cannot claim any credit for recommending the use of bones as manure. More than three years ago Dr. Bonavia, the late Superintendent of the Lucknow Horticultural Gardens, directed public attention to the excellent results which might be expected to flow from the utilization of bones as manure. Mr. Fuller makes light of the religious prejudice, which hinders the use of bones as manure in this country; but the matter cannot be so easily disposed of. Lord Mayo who was a practical farmer of no mean authority never uttered so important a truth as when he declared, that it was perfectly useless to teach the Indian ryot such things as he already knew; and that if we proceeded to teach him what he was not in a position to carry into practice it would be worse than useless.

While on the subject of manures, we may here point out the very great importance of utilizing city refuse as manure. The Poona Municipality is now realizing a revenue from the manufacture and sale of poudrette; and it is expected that this revenue will gradually increase. The revenue from the sale increased from Rs. 766 in 1874-75 to Rs. 7,438 during the first 9 months of 1878-79; about 44 carts-loads of night-soil are daily collected in the city of Poona and carried to a depot at some distance. The quantity daily collected is 575 cubic feet, and with this are mixed street and house sweepings which, when burnt, make about 300 cubic feet of ashes. The night-soil is exposed in shallow beds covered with ashes to the sun to dry, and when perfectly dried it is stored in heaps for sale. The Secretary to the Poona Municipality writes:—"The manure prepared in this manure is much valued by cultivators, and is in great demand. Application for the manure have been increasing since the opening of the Muttra Canals and consequent extension of wet cultivation. Five years ago, agriculturists would not touch the poudrette then prepared, and could not be induced to take it away at even a nominal charge. At the present moment the outturn of manure is not enough to keep pace with the demand, and it has become necessary to take special precautions that the poudrette is not taken away in its raw state which the cultivators sometimes attempt to do. They frequently pay for manure to the Municipality from four or six months *in advance* in order to ensure a timely supply." It is all very well to say that the ryot's ignorance and religious prejudices stand in the way of the introduction of improved methods of tillage in this country. But experience has over and over again proved to demonstration the ryot's readiness to adopt any change which is really beneficial and which is within his means. The daily outturn of poudrette in Poona is 730 cubic feet, or 266, 450 cubic feet for a rupee; but the Municipal Secretary thinks that the price of the manure is susceptible of increase and the cost of manufacture of reduction. It should be noted that the mode of preparing poudrette followed by the Poona Municipality has the approval of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay. Similar arrangements for the utilization of night-soil and city sweepings as manure have for some time past been in force at Amritsar. What has been done in this direction at Poona and Amritsar can, we think, be easily accomplished by every Municipality in the Empire. And as experience has shown that the value of poudrette as a manure is recognised by the agricultural classes, the North-West Provinces Department of Agriculture should direct its attention to the utilization of city refuse as manure, instead of wasting its time and energy as well as public money on experiments with Bone Superphosphate and Dissolved Guano, which can do no practical good to the ryot.

The other agricultural experiments conducted on the Cawnpore Farm during the rabi season of 1879-80 do not deserve any particular notice. The introduction of scientific agriculture in this country turns upon the manure question. Mr. Robertson, the Superintendent of the Sydapet Farm, the latchets of whose shoes the officers of the North-West Agricultural Department are not worthy to untie, has shown that a deeper cultivation of the soil can do little good in the way of increasing produce, unless it is accompanied with heavy manuring. The would-be

agricultural reformer in this country should, therefore, first of all apply himself to the solution of the manure question. An adequate supply of cheap and simple manure must precede any attempt at the introduction of improved methods of tillage. This is the position we took up a few months ago in reviewing Mr. Allan Humes' pamphlet on *Agricultural Reform in India*; and this is still our position. The ryot is now obliged to burn all the manurial substances at his command, not because he does not know their value, not because he is thoughtless and improvident, but simply because he cannot afford to buy fuel for cooking his food. A plentiful supply of cheap fire-wood must be secured before the waste of the cattle dung, leaves of trees and other manurial substances, now used as fuel can be prevented. For the present, the ryot having no resources and being heavily in debt cannot be expected to apply costly manures to his land, in the hope of obtaining an increase of produce.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA AND SIND.

The Revenue Reports on Irrigation Works in Ajmere and Mhairwara and in Sind for 1878-79 are now before the public. The year under review was one of deficient rainfall; so much so, that the tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwara were not even fitted for rabi Irrigation. The revenue yielded by the works was Rs. 14,587 less than that of the previous year; and though the working expenses were reduced by nearly Rs. 3000, the net result has been a deficit of Rs. 9,489. The Government of India remarks :—" The direct financial result was thus a failure; but it is, nevertheless, satisfactory that the scanty rain that fell was so far utilised by the works, without which latter the position would have been far more serious." We are told that the demand for water from the new tanks has been continually increasing, and that so far the prospects of these works are favourable. But it is at the same time admitted that while the interest charges amount to Rs. 39,571, the revenue yielded by the works fell short of the working expenses by Rs. 2,799. The working expenses of the irrigation works in Ajmere and Mhairwara are excessively high. It is, therefore, satisfactory to note that efforts are being made to reduce them. It is worthy of note that the working expenses on the old tanks have been increasing largely since their transfer to the charge of the Public Works Department. We read in the Resolution of the Government of India :—" From the remarks in paragraph 19 of the report, to the effect that the old tanks had paid their working expenses with large surplus profits before they were transferred to the charge of the Public Works Department, and that since that date they have been unremunerative, it would appear that the old system, under which there was hardly any special establishment employed for the maintenance of the tanks, which were looked after mostly by the teshil officials, was financially preferable to the Public Works Control, and that the professional supervision of late years has been a mistake. The Government of India would be glad to know whether this is the case; it may be that improvements effected since the works came under the present system of management have not been clearly exhibited, nor full credit given to the works for their effects on the land revenue which is confessedly mainly dependent on them. We believe the result of the enquiry, directed by the Government of India, will show that the old tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwara, under the management of their tehsil officials, had not only paid their working expenses but had yielded large surplus profits. Should our belief be found to be correct the question of retransferring the works to the control of the tehsil establishment should be taken into favourable consideration. The unremunerative character of the expenditure on irrigation works in Ajmere and Mhairwara is shown by the report under notice to be beyond question.

We now come to the irrigation works in Sind. The works in that almost rainless province have, as might be expected, proved a financial success. The year under review was a very favourable one for irrigation, and there was a large increase in the area irrigated and in the revenue obtained from the works. The returns show an increase of 443,431 acres of cultivation, and an increase of Rs. 5,26,767 net revenue over the average of the three previous years. The total area irrigated during the year was 2,016,089 acres, of which 1,885,515 acres were Government lands and 130,774 acres jaghir. The total revenue obtained during the year was Rs. 32,85,773 and the total direct expenditure was Rs. 16,55,537, including charges in Civil Department for revenue collection. There are altogether 163 canals in Sind, each having a separate head on the river Indus, under Government management in Sind, aggregating 5,643 miles in length, of these 12 canals aggregating 1,287 miles in length are on the right bank of the river, and 151 canals aggregating 4,356 miles in length, are on the left bank. The accumulated balances of revenue at credit of the Sind canals, after deducting working expenses, were increased during the year from Rs. 88,62,369 to Rs. 94,57,444, and deducting interest charges from Rs. 47,65,158 to Rs. 49,98,269. These results are highly satisfactory; and what is still more encouraging is that, they were obtained notwithstanding disastrous floods which occasioned serious losses on both banks of the river. Regarding the effects of the floods of 1878-79, the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation in Sind writes : " Unfortunately, however, the inundation was a most disastrous one for the country. An unusually heavy fall of rain occurred in July and August," and the hill flood swept across the Desert canal and the western half of the Shikarpore Collectorate; then the Kusmore Bund was breached, and the embankments on the Sind Canal, between the head and Abad Mehlani, were swept away and the combined floods passed down to the south, completely submerging the whole of the country from Kusmore down to Sohwan. The floods on the left bank, north of Rahri, were unprecedentedly heavy, and the Eastern Nara Districts were visited by the heaviest flood which has occurred since the one of 1826; the whole of the kharif cultivation on the Mithrun and Kor canals was submerged, and the flood, passing on the south, seriously threatened the town of Baga Tanda, and submerged the greater portion of the crops in the Bodina Taluka." The irrigation works constructed in Sind have undoubtedly proved remarkably successful, but then it must not be forgotten that the position of that province is exceptionally favourable to the spread of artificial irrigation.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the following programme of the movements of the Lieutenant-Governor :

	August.		August.
Leave Bankipore ...	22nd	Reach Jungypore ..	26th
Reach Gya ..	22nd	Leave Jungypore ...	27th
Leave Gya ...	24th	Reach Berhampore ...	27th
Reach Bankipore ...	24th	Leave Berhampore ...	29th
Leave Bankipore ...	25th	Reach Calcutta ..	30th

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government of Bengal has sanctioned an Additional Judge for Gya for six months in consequence of press of work.

WE ARE glad to oberve that the Puna Survajanik Sabha has set on foot a movement to commemorate the memory of Mr. Gonesh Wassedeo Joshi. At a recent meeting of the Sabha the following Resolution was passed :

" That this meeting records with regret the fact of the untimely and sudden death of Mr. Gunnesh Wassudeo Joshi, That this meeting is of opinion that there should be some fitting memorial by which the memory of Mr. Gunnesh Wassudeo Joshi would be perpetuated and some lasting public good effected."

It is said that the memorial will take the form of a local habitation for the Poona Native Library. We wish the movement every success.

WE NOTICED in one of our recent issues the creation of a class of Travelling Inspectors of Postal Accounts to the number of sixteen for all India, and according to the information then received we stated that these appointments, the minimum salary of which was fixed at Rs. 200 per month, would be given to those officers of the Department who might have a peculiar aptitude in accounts. We have since been informed that Mr. Monteath has appointed 16 of his countrymen to these posts who are to arrive and that pending their arrival the work will be perfomed by the hewers of wood and drawers of water, who are in the Department. We do not blame Mr. Monteath, for this was the last opportunity he had to serve his kith and kin.

THE FIRST PART of the Report of the Indian Famine Commission is out. It has not yet come to our hands. From the notices taken of it in the London papers it appears that Messrs. Caird and Sullivan have dissented. According to them, says a London paper, more than 5,000,000 human beings, more, that is, than the present population of Ireland, or even than of the metropolitan districts of London perished in the famine of 1877-78. This fearful slaughter on a scale, which Englishmen can hardly realise, was brought about " by want of timely preparations" to meet a periodical calamity. While doing justice to the efforts of many able officials, who from time to time distinguished themselves in the admintration of famine relief, Messrs. Caird and Sullivan see in the heavy death-rate of the last famine a sufficient proof that " past experience must serve more as a warning than a guide." With the one exception of the famine of 1874, when the principle of saving life before all things was thoroughly enforced, the attempt to grapple with every other famine in this country proved a signal failure.

THE NEWS of the Kandahar disaster produced a sensation in England second only to that of the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857. It was thus announced by Lord Hartington in the House of Commons :

July 28.—The Marquis of Hartington in announcing the above event to the House said ; I regret to say I have received news of a very serious character from India. I have received the following telegram ;—" From Governor, Bombay July 28, 1880.—Primrose telegraphs to-day from Candahar —' Terrible disaster ; General Burrows's force annihilated, We are going into citadel. General Phayre telegraphed to collect what forces he can and march on Candahar. Posts, are being concentrated at Chuman. Message ends.' I have telegraphed Simla we can send another brigade if necessary." I am sorry to say the only news received respecting General Burrow's expedition has been telegraphic, and I am, therefore, not able to give to the House any details as to the composition of his force. I believe however, that it consisted of a brigade but how that brigade was composed I am unable to state. It is probable that I may receive fuller details or I may possibly find in the office fuller details respecting the composition of the brigade and the strength of the force under General Burrows' command and I need not say if I have further communication to make to the House, I shall state it this evening before the House rises.

July 29.—The Marquis of Hartington in answer to questions from Sir H. Wolf and others, put the House in possession of the latest information from Kandahar, which was of a more reassuring character than that first received. With regard to reinforcements he said that, notwithstanding the reassuring characters of to-day's news, there existed much cause for anxiety and apprehension and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief he had decided to send out at once reinforcements of British troops in anticipation of reliefs which would go out in the ordinary course. As soon as General Burrows' movement was decided on, General Phayre had been ordered to send reinforcements to Candahar and the Bombay Government had strengthened the reservice but he was not aware whether any reinforcements had been ordered after the mutiny of the Wali's troops.

It was the exaggerated telegram from Bombay, which caused the first mischief.

THE FOLLOWING is a telegraphic summary of the Indian Budget submitted by Lord Hartington :

London, August 18th.—In the House of Commons last night, Lord Hartington submitted the Indian Budget. His Lordship, after entering into the details of revenue and expenditure, said that he was not sanguine that any changes in the civil branch of the Government would effect a saving of expenditure, and after the strain of the Afghan war, the army required considerate and generous treatment. The policy of creating a famine fund failed because it was necessary to borrow the £460,000 which had been set aside for it. Lord Ripon considered that the time had arrived to make a new departure in Indian Finance, and at present, therefore, it was impossible to repeal the license tax. The error which had occurred in estimating the Afghan war expenses arose through the faulty method of keeping the accounts. £6,000,000 was estimated as the cost of the war for three years, but £2,250,000, £3,250,000, and £3,500,000 must be added to each year successively. Deducting £1,000,000, increased profits from railways and telegraphs, and adding £4,000,000 for the cost of the railway construction to the frontier, the total of the war expenses amounts to £18,000,000. After

deducting surpluses amounting to £11,000,000, the deficit is £7,000,000. Lord Hartington, at the close of his statement, accused the late Government of negligence, bordering on blindness, in accepting the estimates of the war, and with reckless determination to underestimate its difficulties. His Lordship further said that the recent events in Kandahar were not contemplated when arriving at the above calculations, but the Indian Government could raise a loan if necessary. It was, however, not intended to add permanently to the debt of India. Any assistance rendered from the Imperial treasury in the present tyear would be temporary, and no definite proposal on the subject would be made until it was accurately known what would be the absolute total of the Afghan war expenses. The pecuniary aid to be rendered will not be given as charity to India, but from the principle of justice, and will not interfere with India's financial independence. Mr. Otway then moved that a reduction in Indian expenditure should be made. Mr. Stanhope defended the late Government against the strictures of Lord Hartington in trusting the estimates of the Indian Government, and said that the argument of His Lordship in justification of the Imperial Government sharing the Afghan war expenses, would justify the exemption of India from bearing any portion. Mr. Fawcett urged the appointment of a strong committee to overhaul the working of the Indian Act of 1858, especially as to the financial control exercised by the Indian Council in London. Mr. Otway's motion was ultimately withdrawn, and an adjournment of the debate was agreed to.

The Budget telegram is mystifying. We reserve comments till we see the text. One thing is clear—the License tax will not be repealed next year.

IT HAS BEEN announced that the Allahabad High Court will hold a special Session at Naini Tal at the end of this month, to try the case of murder that was recently committed at that hill station. The *Pioneer*, as in duty bound, supports this arrangement. Our contemporary writes:—"There would be obvious convenience in such an arrangement. A considerable bill would be saved in travelling and subsistence expenses of police and witnesses. The worry and even risks, attending the tedious journey between Naini Tal and Allahabad at this season of the year, would be minimized. The necessity of calling public officials, like Dr. Cleghorn and Captain Balderstone, from their important duties at a time when these are perhaps more than ordinarily important, would be obviated. And, finally, the judge and jury would have the great advantage of being able to inspect personally the locality of the alleged offence." There can be no doubt that these considerations apply with equal force to every case of murder or other serious offence for which a European British subject residing at a distant station is committed to take his trial before a High Court. Yet this Naini Tal case, we believe, is the first instance in which a special Session of a High Court will be held to try on the spot a charge of murder against a European British subject. Cases of much more importance had been tried in the Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts, in which the Government never thought of sending Mahomet to the mountain. Four years ago Private McGarth was tried by the North-Western Provinces High Court on a charge of murdering three Natives at Shajehanpore in Rohilkhand, and the trial was held at Allahabad. For the trial of the case of Empress *versus* A. C. Blechynden, which came up before the Calcutta High Court the other day, neither the Government nor the Court considered it necessary to hold a special Session at Durbhanga. In the face of these facts, the public is justified in asking where was the necessity of holding a special Session at Naini Tal to try the case of murder that was recently committed at that station? The arrangement made by the Government has this obvious advantage: it will enable the fortunate Judge, who is to preside at the special Session to get away from the heat of the plains ten or twelve days before the commencement of the long vacation of the Court. This, to our thinking, is the strongest recommendation of the arrangement; may we ask whether the considerations pointed out by the *Pioneer* would have induced the Allahabad High Court to hold a special Session for the trial of this murder case, if the place and time of the commission of the alleged offence had not been Naini Tal and the hot season.

THE MAHARAJA of Durbhanga gave a princely reception to the Lieutenant-Governor on his arrival at Durbhanga. The Maharaja took advantage of this auspicious occasion to ask His Honor to lay the foundation-stone of the Palace which he is about to build. His Honor addressed the Maharaja to the following effect:

"Maharajah, you have been good enough to ask me to preside at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the magnificent palace which you have determined to erect as the future home of the head of your family. I was much disappointed last year at being called away on duty, and thus being unable to be present at the inauguration of your Raj. I was therefore specially glad to have this opportunity of assisting at the first great work that you have undertaken since you assumed the management of your own affairs. Having watched your training and education from the first, it is unnecessary that I should assure you of the deep interest which I feel in your future welfare. I am sure I may express on my own behalf and on behalf of all those present here to-day, and on behalf of your many other friends, our sincere wish that you may live long to enjoy the pleasures of the noble palace which you have very wisely determined to construct, and that you will hand it down to your sons and your son's sons a practical proof of the refined taste and the broad views which you have derived from the training which you have received. I see also much ground to hope and believe that you will hand down to your descendants a more lasting memorial in the tradition of that policy of enlightened administration as a landlord which you have so wisely initiated in your estates under the advice, and with the assistance of, your manager, Major Money. You will be able to show those who come after you tangible evidence that the interests of the people are bound up with those of the landlord, and that, to make an estate really and permanently prosperous, the agricultural classes must be made to feel secure in possession of the fields which the occupy so long as they pay a moderate and reasonable rent.

If you continue in the management of your estates as you have begun, you will, I believe, find yourself the possessor of a model estate, and justify the esteem and respect which, even thus early in life, you have won from your numerous friends.

This palace will possess every luxury and comfort which ingenuity can devise and will be the fitting home of such an excellent landlord as, I believe, you will prove yourself to be.

The Maharaja returned his thanks in the following terms:

"Your Honor, I must ask your permission to say a few words on this to me a memorable and auspicious occasion, to thank you for the great favour you have done me in kindly consenting to lay the foundation stone of my future residence.

There is, I believe, no building of this description in Behar which can boast of having its foundation stone laid by a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. My relatives and myself will always remember with pride and gratitude the honor which you have done us in thus laying the foundation stone of the future residence of our family.

The plans and drawing of the palace which I am about to build were made out some three years ago under the supervision of the officers of your Honor's Government. I have determined to construct a somewhat larger and most costly building than that which was designed under the Court of Wards, and I have accordingly asked Major Mant to make certain changes in the original plains. I hope that the building, as finally designed by him and constructed under his supervision, will be one of the best specimens of Indian architecture to be found in this part of the country. At all events I can assure your Honor that no effort on my part will be spared to make it worthy of your Honor, who has laid the foundation stone of it and of your Honor's Government which originally suggested its construction. Your Honor has been pleased to make some very kind and flattering remarks as to the way in which I have initiated the management of my property. I can only say that in managing my estates as I now do, I am merely working out the system that was wisely introduced a few years ago by your Honor's Government. I have to express my cordial thanks to your Honor as the Lieutenant-Governor under whom this system of management was introduced, and to my friends, Mr. Metcalfe and Major Money, for the way in which they carried on your orders. I am entirely of your Honor's opinion in thinking that the interests of the rayats are bound up with those of the landlord. I feel that a contented tenantry, secure in the possession of their fields assessed at moderate rents, are likely to pay their rents without difficulty in ordinary times, and that in times of famine such a tenantry will be able to support themselves without becoming a burden on the State or on their landlord, while a rack-rented tenantry are with difficulty got to pay rents in ordinary years and have to be supported by their zamindar or by the State in times of scarcity. The Ticcadari system has been abolished throughout my property, my estates have been under the sear or direct system of management, now for some years back. I have myself taken an active part in the working out of that system and I have been able to see for myself the practical advantages of it, and I can assure your Honor that I shall do all in my power to carry it on to the end in my own estates, and to recommend it to other zamindars of Behar. I shall always do my best to see that my rayats are not oppressed or rackrented, and thus endeavour to deserve that favorable opinion of me which your Honor has been pleased to express. In commemoration of this, your Honor's first visit to Darbhanga, since I have assumed the management of my affairs, I now desire to make over by deed of gift to Government all the iron bridges constructed by the Court of Wards during my minority, and beg that your Honor will accept them on behalf of Government. In conclusion I have again to express my thanks to your Honor for the deep interest which you have always taken in me, and for the great kindness you have always shewn to myself and other members of my family."

The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledged in handsome terms the Munificent gift of the Maharajah. Then followed a series of gaities, which the princely hospitality of the Maharaja had provided. The Maharaja, young though he be, has given promise of much future excellence, and we wish him long life, prosperity and happiness.

ON THE morning of Monday last Calcutta Society was overcast with a deep gloom. The morning papers brought the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. J. D. Bell the previous evening. He was a universal favourite, and there was not a person who had the pleasure of knowing him but did not mourn his loss as a personal bereavement. He had joined the Calcutta bar in 1848, and his rise was rapid enough. He and Mr. Doyne were the twin stars, which were then gaining apace on the horizon of the Calcutta bar. We well remember the stirring speeches which these two gentlemen made in 1859 against Sir Henry Harrington's License Tax Bill. In 1866 Mr. Bell had retired from the Calcutta bar and commenced to practise at the bar of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. But circumstances compelled him to return to India about five years ago, and he soon regained his position. On the elevation of Mr. Kennedy to the bench of the High Court he was appointed Standing Counsel, and he also officiated for a short time as Advocate General, in which capacity he sat in the Bengal Legislative Council. A man of culture and great legal knowledge he was highly respected by his brethren at the bar, but as a member of society he was a jewel. The sunshine of his *bonhommi*, wit, and humour not unfrequently chased away the gloom from every face that might surround him. Who could forget his sparkling wit at the annual banquet of the Trades' Association? He was a warm friend of the people of India, and was always on the side of liberty and progress. In him the native members of the bar lose a most considerate, sincere and generous friend. He was a noble specimen of the old type of the Anglo-Indian, and the void which his death has caused will not we are sorry to say be easily filled up. In announcing his death to the High Court the Chief Justice, the Advocate General, and Mr. Kennedy paid eloquent tributes to the worth of the lamented deceased, and the Court was closed for the day as a mark of respect to his memory.

WE HAVE much pleasure in announcing that Kumar Kanti Chandra Singh Bahadur of Paikpara has made the magnificent gift of a large Equatorial (Astronomical) Telescope of about 7 inches aperture to the Science Association. The Telescope has cost the donor Rs. 6000, and the Association, we hope, will show its appreciation of the gift by losing no time in building a suitable observatory.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Simla, August 15th.—News from Kandahar, dated the 11th, says that all is well. The defence arrangements are complete. The enemy are throwing up siege works, but these are at present insignificant. They have many guns, some five thousand Infantry, and perhaps as many Ghazis. Provisions in Kandahar, except fresh meat, are abundant. Rumours had reached the tribes of the advance from Kabul, so no general rising had taken place except immediately round Kandahar. The wounded officers are doing well. There were rumours that one or more officers were prisoners with Ayub.

16th.—Quetta, 16th August.—The military post at Kach Amadan was attacked this morning by Kakur Pathans, who were beaten off, losing eighty in killed. The troops pursued the enemy for two miles. A telegram from Chaman last night stated that letters had arrived there from Colonel Tanner from Kellat-i-Ghilzai, dated 12th August. The country was quiet and supplies in the Fort abundant. Colonel Tanner says he will be able to help General Roberts with supplies. Our losses in the action of the 27th July are now stated to be in killed, Artillery 18 Sappers 23, 66th 282, Bombay Grenadiers 365, Jacob's Rifles 250 Sind Horse 10 and the 3rd Cavalry about 20. The Herati troops are stated to have deserted Ayub.

18th.—Information received at Quetta from Kandahar states that Ayub's army in three divisions has occupied positions on three sides of the city. The last Brigade has arrived at Gandama from Pezwan without a single shot having been fired at a rear guard.

19th.—News from Kandahar, dated the 11th, states that there are rumours of an attack on the south side of the city at the Shikarpore gate. Firing is kept up morning and evening from the villages on the three sides of the city: The defences are nearly completed and the ground has been cleared outside the walls. The casualties up to date are trifling. Doctor Trafford of the Fusiliers killed; two men of the Fusiliers slightly wounded. Jemadar Natulla Sing, 30th N. I. killed, and several natives and followers wounded. All the wounded and sick are doing well. Up to date the strength of the garrison of effective Europeans is 1,243 and natives 9386. The sick Europeans consist of 157 sick and the natives of 225. The news has been received in Quetta on the 18th from the military post at Katch Amadan which states that forty-eight dead bodies were found outside the entrenchments after the attack was repulsed.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 21st August, 1880.

Our commercial report for the week terminating this day is as meagre as it has been for some time past, the same dullness continues to prevail over our markets, rendering transactions almost *nil* in import and confines those in exports within narrow limits. Piece-goods market continued to be neglected and scarcely any transaction of importance has transpired, dealers have actually been resting on their oars after the late large operations, most of which were for goods sold for arrival and some of them now being offered for delivery as they are arriving, but difficulties being raised by the buyers in consequence of prices having declined.

Yarns.—In import sorts nothing has been done except one or two solitary transactions for 50s. and 60s. whilst the market for local manufactures remained very quiet.

Exports—8000 chests Tea were offered at the public sale held on the 19th instant all found buyers except 400 chests. There was a fair demand for good medium qualities even at a slight advance whilst inferior sorts suffered a slight decline, all other kinds maintained their previous rates.

Jute market continued active and last advanced rates were well sustained.

Oil-seed.—In Linseed there has been pretty fair business and prices at the close had an upward tendency. In Poppy transactions have been much restricted, prices having advanced. Rape-seeds were in less enquiry, prices having an easier tendency. Wheat, this market has rather been quiet and prices were somewhat easier.

Rice, about 33,000 bags of 2 mds. each of all kinds were sold at the under-mentioned easier rates viz.

Table gross	3 at 3
Ballam	2-4 at 2-6
Monghy	2-9-6 at 2-10-6
Raree	2-3 at 2-5
Kheari	1-13 at 2-1

MONETARY.

The Bank of Bengal at the last meeting of its Directors held on the 19th instant reduced their rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round, the recent minimum rate being 4 per cent. per annum on loans on deposit of Government securities, at the Bazar a decline of ½ to 1 per cent. has followed.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

This market has been active and transactions took place at 2 to 4 annas advanced rates.

Joint-Stock Shares market has continued to be quiet, I. G. S. N. Cos. shares have been in request and prices have recovered.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Maharaja of Nattore (Senior Branch)	13	4	0
Syad Wagar Hossain, Colgong	6	10	0
R. Roghoonath Row, Esq., Indore	13	4	0
S. Tagore Esq., c. s. Surat	10	0	0
C. Baumgarton Esq., Java	13	11	3
Momtaz Hossain, Sylhet	10	0	0
P. Joogolkishore, Kotah	13	4	0
K. S. Pattuck, Goalando	13	4	0
Secretary Bangalore Literary Union	13	4	0
Chairman R. C. C., Bhangulpore	4	8	0
Dinsha Ardershir Esq., Baroda	3	4	0
Don Mon Singh, Esq., Shillong	6	8	0
Ramanugrah Narayan Singh, Gya	13	4	0
Rajah Sir T. Mahava Rao, K. C. S. I., Baroda	13	4	0
Baboo Mattylal Ghose, Hooghly	5	0	0
,, Munohorylal Shome, Chinsurah	2	0	0
,, Gopalchunder Chuckerbutty, Foolbari	10	0	0
,, Gobindchunder Bysak, Brahmonbariah	13	4	0
,, Omritolal Ghose, Burdwan	13	4	0
,, Bhugwanchunder Chuckerbutty, Rampore	3	4	0
,, Radharomon Roy, Suraha	5	0	0
,, Purnochunder Ghose, Rajshahye	7	0	0
,, Kallyprosunno Banerji, Narainpore	13	4	0
,, Siddessar Chatterji, Cuttack	13	4	0
,, Sustibor Mookerji, Harinakundi	4	0	0
,, Phoneevooson Das, Manickgunge	5	0	0
,, Luckhichurn Mittra, Chynbassa	4	4	0
,, Haranchunder Chatterji, Nowgong	10	0	0
,, Rojonynath Chatterjee, Kessengunge	13	4	0
,, Bonomally Roy, Furreedpore	13	4	0
,, Beharilal Mojoomdar, Maldah	15	0	0
,, Jogendranath Bose, Khalsani	6	10	0
,, Jaigopal Banerjee, Banda	6	10	0
,, Bolyechaud Sen, Bankipore	13	4	0
,, Anubicachurn Sircar, Korandi	10	0	0
,, Narayanchunder Ghose, Amballa	5	0	0
,, Upendranath Sen, Monghyr	10	0	0
,, Devendranath Banerji, care of Chunder Nath Roy Chowdry, Harora	3	0	0
,, Hurrishchunder Chuckerbutty, Chinsura	1	0	0
,, Prosnnochunder Sen, Gaibanda	10	0	0
,, Sreeram Gangooly, Bagirhat	10	0	0
,, Durgadas Dass, Dhubri	20	0	0
,, Umachurn Roy, Jerat School	8	4	0
,, Matilal, Bhaugulpore	6	7	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 18, 1880.

GENERAL.—Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy, Deputy Collector in charge of Dearah surveys and settlements in the districts of Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, and Tipperah, is allowed leave for one and a half months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th September next, or from any subseqnent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. G. Dey is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade in Chittagong with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Officiating Commissioner of Soonderbuns, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Mookerjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the second grade in the district of Rungpore, *vice* Moulvi Fazlul Rahman appointed an assessor under the Bengal License Act of 1880.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Ranaghat, Nuddea is allowed leave for forty-two days, (under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code,) in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 22nd June last.

Baboo Bidhu Bhusan Chatterjee is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector at Ranaghat, in the district of Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerjee, or until further orders.

Mr. B. De, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, with effect from the 10th instant, *vice* Mr. L. C. Abbott.

Mr. E. B. Harris, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mymensing, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2nd grade, with effect from the 10th instant, *vice* Mr. B. De.

Mr. H. J. Newbery, Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for two months and six days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th proximo.

Mr. C. R. Marindin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. J. Newbery, or until further orders.

Baboo Krishna Chandra Mahanty is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector at Bhuddruck in the district of Balasore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Kartic Chunder Roy Chowdry, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—Assistant Surgeon Behari Lal Pal, attached to the Julpigoree Dispensary assumed medical charge of the Civil Station of Julpigoree on the afternoon of the 31st July 1880 from Surgeon D. F. Barry, of the 18th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon Uma Churn Mitter, in charge of the dispensary and sub-division of Jehanabad in the district of Burdwan, is granted leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 11th September next.

Assistant Surgeon Mohendra Nath Das, a Supernumerary at the Campbell Hospital, is appointed to have medical charge of the dispensary and sub-division of Jehanabad in the district of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Uma Churn Mitter, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Asder Ally Khan is allowed leave for nine months, under section 17 A of the Civil leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 20th August 1879.

Advertisements.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY.

NOTICE.

1. This Tramway will be open for the conveyance of Passengers, Parcels and Goods, between Silligori and Kurseong from Monday next the 23rd inst, when Passengers, Parcels and Goods can be booked through from Sealdah to Darjeeling and intermediate stations or *vice versa*; arrangements having been made to convey by Tonga or otherwise, all Passengers and Goods to and from the temporary terminus of the Tramway.

2. The Up Passenger Train will leave Silligori at 8-15 A. M., thus giving passengers 55 minutes at that station after the arrival of the Up Mail of the N. B. S. Railway and Eastern Bengal Railway (1 o'clock from Sealdah) and reach Kurseong about 1-30 P. M., and Darjeeling by Tonga about 5-30 P. M.

3. The Down Journey will be performed by Tonga leaving Darjeeling 9 A. M., and Train leaving Kurseong at 1-30 P. M., reaching Silligori at 6 P. M.

The Through Passenger Fares are as under,

1st Class by Railway and Tonga.	2nd Class by Railway and Tonga.	3rd Class by Railway and Luggage Cart.
Rs. 48-8.	Rs. 35.	Rs. 12-8.

The Through Goods Rates are per maund,

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 2-6-1.	Rs. 3-3-6.	Rs. 4-0-5.

4. The Tramway is now open between Silligori and Ghyabaree, and Passengers, Parcels and Goods are booked through at a slightly increased charge to the above.

5. For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendents Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah, Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur, and the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company Ld., at Silligori Kurseong and Darjeeling or to the undersigned.

Calcutta, 16th August 1880. } GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Secretaries.* Darjeeling Steam Tramway Co. Ld.

TO DRAFTSMEN.

Wanted for the Executive Engineer's Office, Dacca, a temporary Draftsman, for four months. Salary Rupees 35 monthly. None need apply who have not had experience in an Engineer's Office.

Copies of certificates, and a specimen of hand work, to be sent to the Executive Engineer, Dacca.

FRANCIS SILLS, C. E.
Executive Engineer
Dacca Division.

Dacca, The 14th August 1880.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A Meeting will be held at the Theatre of the Hindu School, College Square, on Friday the 27th instant at 5-30 P. M.

A Paper will be read by Babu Boido Nath Dutt. On "*Hindu Women, Past and Present.*"

Dr. Kenneth McLeod has kindly consented to preside.

M. S. KNIGHT,
Honorary Secretary.

Save your Eyes! Restore your Sight!

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

		Steel.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
Pebbles, Concave, Convex spectacles	Rs.	6	8	22
Neutral tint Ditto Ditto	,,	5	7	20
Crystal Ditto Ditto	,,	3	6	18
Neutral D shape eye Preserver	,,	5	10	25

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, China Bazar. MULLICK & Co.

JUST ARRIVED.

Per "S. S. DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH."

Homœopathic Medicines, Phials, Corks, Pocket filters, clinical thermometers, other requisities &c. &c.

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Datta's Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road; Battalah, Calcutta.

TERMS-EASY; Cash. B. K. DATTA, *Proprietor.*

Notice.

We beg to notify that we have established ourselves as

ARCHITECTS,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
SURVEYORS
AND
Contractors.

BRENER CHATTERJEA & Co.
4, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

PRIZES.

The following prizes are offered for the undermentioned best works to be written in the Hindi language and sent to the undersigned before the 1st February 1881.

		Rs.
For the best original work on any scientific rsubject	...	200
For the best original work Poetry	...	150
For the best work in the form of a novel	...	150
For the best original work in the form of an essay	...	100

LAKSHMISHWAR SINGH,
Maharaja of Durbhangah.

Durbhangah, Maharaja's Office, the 3rd August, 1880.

মৎপ্রণীত ইঙ্গরাজী বাঙ্গালা ডিক্সনারী, আট পেজি ৬৬ ফরমায় সম্পন্ন হইয়াছে। ইহাতে প্রায় ৪০০০ চারি হাজার অতিরিক্ত শব্দ সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। ঐ সকল শব্দের অধিকাংশই বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ। ইহা সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজীটরীতে, হিতৈষী যন্ত্রালয়ে কৃষ্ণদাস পালের লেন ১নং বাটীতে ও আমার নিকট পাওয়া যায়। মূল্য ২৷৷০ টাকা, ডাকে পাঠাইতে হইলে মাশুল ৵০ আনা লাগিবে। শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

২০/১/৮৭ প্রধান শিক্ষক কলিকাতা নর্ম্মালস্কুল।

Notice.

1. Tenders are invited for the execution of the following works in the Mymensingh District during the cess year 1880-81.

2. Tenders must be in the P. W. D. Form No. 7M.

3. Amounts of allotments Rupees 15,000.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Amount for earth work including Timber bridges &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.
Mymensingh to Chorkhai Road ..	500 0 0	500 0 0
Charkhai to Teersal Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Chechoa to Gatari Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Muktagach to Gatari Do ...	100 0 0	100 0 0
Mooktagacha to Bashati Do ..	500 0 0	500 0 0
Shibgunge to Phulbaria Do ...	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Dhitpure to Mallickbari Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Gaffargao to Usti Do ...	100 0 0	100 0 0
Durgapure to Ghatigram Do ..	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Do to Ferungpara Do ...	400 0 0	400 0 0
Ramgopalpure to Dobakhola Do ..	100 0 0	100 0 0
Kendua to Cherung Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Ishurgunge to Haruar Bazar Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Road within Khaydar Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Do from Ramgopalpure main road to Ramprosad Gope's House	100 0 0	100 0 0
Ramgopalpure to Bhownipure road ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Road from Simlabari near Shoobarnakholly road to Jhowail	700 0 0	700 0 0
Kanihari to Kustia Road ..	200 0 0	200 0 0
Debogram to Phulbaria Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Ishurgunge roads ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Road within Kanihari ...	200 0 0	200 0 0
Nowapara Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Kalibari to Kanihari Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Muktagacha to Bagunbari Do ...	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Road from the Brahamaputra river side crossing the Shubarnakholly road near Jail and passing through villages of Kasar, Golkunda &c. joining the Take Road near Distillery	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Rasulpore to Rampore Bazar ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Dhala to Rasulpore ..	400 0 0	400 0 0
Kakyli Bazar to Tarakandi Bazar road and thence to Shambhugunge Do	900 0 0	900 0 0
Kashtollah to Demrah Do ...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Dewangunge to Ishargunge Do ...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Chechoa Bazar to Dullah Do ...	200 0 0	200 0 0
Dapunea branch Road ...	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Grand Total	15000 0 0	15000 0 0

4. Works to be commenced by the 1st November 1880 earth works to be completed by the end of February 1881 and timber bridges by the 1st May 1881.

5. Earnest money according to Form No. 7M. to be forwarded with each tender.

6. Further particulars to be obtained in the District Engineer's office Mymensingh.

7. Tenders to be addressed District Engineer, Road Cess Committee Mymensingh for submission to the Chairman Road Cess Committee.

8, All tenders to be submitted on or before the 21st September next.

9. The Chairman, Road Cess Committee does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tenders.

R. WALLNUTT, C.E., A.M.I.C.E.,

Mymensingh, The 22nd August 1880. } District Engineer, Road Cess Committee.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The remitter of an inland Money Order may attach to the form of application a post card which will be delivered to the payee with the money order. The remitter should write on the appropriate side of the post card the name and address of the payee, and on the reverse he may write any instructions or communication he desires to be conveyed to the payee.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Simla, The 26th July 1880. } Offg. Dy. Director General of the Post Office of India.

NEPAUL SAUL TIMBERS.

For Sale.

A large number of Saul Timbers from 3 to 6 feet in girth and 26 to 28 feet in length are now lying for sale at our Depot at Nawabgunge on the river Mohanunda near Dingraghat (Purneah) more are on the way and will arrive at the Depot at the end of the rainy season. Purchasers can have them either at Maldah or Chapghaty mohanah by previously arranging with the undersigned.

For terms and particulars apply to Baboo Jogesh Chunder Roya and Lutchmikant Upadhaya.

Nawabgunge
Dingraghat (Purneah)

Or to Baboo Bonomali Roy, care of Baboo Hari Das Prodhan, Darjeeling.

SPECIFIC FOR MALARIOUS FEVER!

A certain cure for Malarious Fever with enlargement of the Spleen or Liver, Anæmia, Jaundice &c. Per bottle Rs. 2-4. *Cure guaranteed.*

Apply—W. Rooder & Co., Simla, Calcutta.

MAN METAMORPHOSED.

☞ * Means Price including Packing and Postage.

Satisfy your curiosity by reading a New Novel, the like of which you have not read in your life.

MAN METAMORPHOSED.—A New Novel translated from the French. This is one of the greatest and most wonderful Novels ever printed, having already attained a sale in France alone of over (100,000) **one hundred thousand copies.** The most extraordinary work ever written. Full of incidents of nature and art, dramatic, narrative and pictorial. The Author's themes, aims, method and performances excite the widest attention and the liveliest discussions throughout the whole of Europe and America. *Readers will find the book, a curiosity, to say the least of it.* Price—*Paper Cover*, Rs. 1-8., *Rs. 1-12. *Bound copies*, Rs. 1-12., *Rs. 2-0.

☞ *"Delay not a moment to read this book, if you like to get rich and drive away your misfortunes."*

HOW TO BE WEALTHY—Being a Guide to Fortune for Everybody. Containing the most *Essential Rules*, and *Practical Hints, and Suggestions* for success in life, and directing the Ways and Means—*How to Earn, Save, Invest*, and *Increase Money*, and thereby *live comfortably* upon a substantial Income. A Book for persons of all ages and circumstances. "Each day new *wealth* without their care provides. They lie asleep with prizes in their nets." Price, Rs. 2. *Rs. 2-4.

THREE WAYS OF LIVING,—A very useful and instructive book of advice to all. Price As. 8., As. 10.

Lewis and Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE

BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION Ld.

Capital 20,00,000 in 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 10. each, payable one rupee per share on application, one rupee on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than one rupee per share, each call being subject to three month's notice.

The Bank has commenced business, and is prepared to open *Current Deposit* Accounts with sums not less than Rs. 10.

On and from 1st August, 1880, until further notice the Bank will allow interest at the following rates:—On *Current Deposits* @ 2½% per annum on the lowest minimum monthly balance of Rs. 20 or upwards. No interest will be allowed on any sum exceeding Rs. 10,000 on current deposit.

On *Fixed Deposits* @ 4% per annum on 3 months'; 6% on six months'; 7½% on 12 months' and 9% on two years'.

Notice of withdrawal. *Fixed Deposit* account will not be opened with any sum less than Rs. 100.

These rates will not apply to deposit made before the 1st of August, 1880.

It does the usual Banking and Agency business.

For further particulars, apply to—

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary.

No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Wanted immediately a Head Clerk and Accountant for the District Engineer's Office, Mymensingh. Salary to commence at Rs. 40 per month. He must give a Security of Rs. 500 in cash.

No candidate need apply unless he is thoroughly acquainted with, and has had practical experience in an Executive Engineer's Office P. W. Department or in District Engineer's Office for at least 2 years as accountant. Increase of salary depends on ability and satisfaction given.

Applications with copies of testimonials shall be received by the undersigned up to 1st September 1880.

R. WALLNUTT,
District Engineer Road Cess Committee.

Mymensingh, 31st July 1880.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.				
15	×	10	×	8½	...	...	Rs.	47
18	,,	12	,,	11	...	,,	,,	55
20	,,	14	,,	12	...	...	,,	60
22	,,	16	,,	14	,,	...	,,	65
24	,,	18	,,	15	...	...	,,	75
26	,,	19	,,	17	...	...	,,	80
28	,,	20	,,	18	...	...	,,	85
30	,,	21	,,	20	...	...	,,	90
32	,,	22	,,	21	...	...	,,	105
34	,,	23	,,	23	...	...	,,	115
36	,,	24	,,	24	...	...	,,	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

15	18	20,	22	24	26,	28	30	32,	34	36 inch,
Rs.	15			19			23		26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22	24,	26 inch.
Rs.	1,000,	2,000,	3,000,	5,000,	7,000,	10,000

	28,	30,	32,	34,	36 inch.
Rs.	12,000,	16,000,	19,000,	24,000,	28,900

If put in loosely or packed, they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Disconnt for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON CO.,
9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

Notice.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of 36,40,666 semi vetrified or Jhama Bricks for soling the Road 26 miles in length from Belda to Contai in the Midnapur District and for 5,14,800 c ft. of broken Jhama for metalling the same.

2. The work may be divided into 3 sections and Tenders will be received for each separately and collectively.

3. Tenders will be received up to the 15th of September and must be in the Form which will be applied on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

4. The sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money must accompany the tenders for each section which will be returned in the event of any tender not being accepted.

5. Further particulars can be obtained from the District Engineer's Office, Midnapur.

R. MCKENNIE, C. E.
District Engineer.

GUIDE TO ENGLISH IDIOMS.

Price Rs. 3-4, including postage. To be had at the Canning Library, the Central Library, of Pudda Chunder Nath, and the author—"Part II and III in one volume of the "Indian Students Guide" by Baboo Bholanauth Paul, M. A., Head Master of the Hindu School, deserve to the full the commendation bestowed on Part I."—The *Statesman.*

NOTICE.

"STRAY THOUGHTS ON SPIRITUALISM"

BY P. C. MITTRA.

Price 6 As. Postage 6 pie. To be had at 20, Nimtalah Street,

"Calcutta Book Depot."

The following Books to be had for cash only.

Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu Law.....	Rs.	3	0
Notes on the Indian Penal Code.....	,,	1	2
Secrets of Success at the Bar.....	,,	1	0
Secrets of Success at Business, 2nd Edition..	,,	0	10
Civil Code Manual by Dr. Cranenburgh.....	,,	8	0

Apply to— RYE MOHUN SEN & COUSINS,
134, Shedeshur Chunder's Lane, Champatolla, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

2 Shares in the Darjeeling Hindu Tea Company,

Apply to

BHOOBUN CHUNDER HALDER,
Darjeeling.

AMRITARASA.

☞ *PRICE REDUCED.*

DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholic pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 4 and postage about Re. 1-4, packing charges annas 8. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPER NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon ... ... Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... ... ... Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¾ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case.
" " 1½ " ... Rs. 14 "
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... ... Rs. 19 "

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

PROSPECTUS.

INDO-ARYANS:

Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Mediæval History.

BY

RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

The undersigned propose to bring out, under the above title, a selection from the published Essays of Dr. R. Mittra. The essays selected are the following, *viz*:—

1. Origin of Indian Architecture. 2. Principles of Hindu Temple Architecture. 3. Dress and Ornaments in Ancient India. 4. Domestic Furniture and Vehicles in Ancient India. 5. Beef in Ancient India. 6. Spirituous Drinks in Ancient India. 7. A Pic-Nic in Ancient India. 8. An Imperial Festival in Ancient India. 9. Human Sacrifices in Ancient India. 10. Funeral Ceremony in Ancient India. 11. On the Supposed Identity of the Greeks with the Yavanas of the Sanskrit Writers. 12. On the Pala and the Sena Dynasties of Bengal. 13. Bhoja Raja of Dhar and his Homonyms. 14. On the Identification of the Rishya of the Vedic Writers. 15. Vestiges of the Kings of Gwalior. 16. On the later Kings of Kanouj. 17. On the Origin of the Hindvi Language. 18. On the Early Life of Asoka. 19. The Horse in Ancient India. 20. The Primitive Aryans.

The book will be printed with new types, on excellent paper, and will comprise about a thousand pages, bound in two volumes, demy 8vo. Price to Subscribers Rs. 16 The work will be proceeded with as soon as 250 Subscribers are registered; and it will be ready for delivery early in the Cold Season.

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, } W. NEWMAN, & Co.
Calcutta, April 1880. }

NOTICE.

Wanted, an Overseer for the Road Cess Department, Purneah District, at a consolidated salary of Rs. 100 per mensem from 1st October 1880.

None but natives need apply who have passed the Overseership Examination of P. W. D. and who have had at least two years' practical experience in Earthwork and masonry and produce certificates of competency to that effect.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the District Engineer, Purneah, up to 15th September 1880.

GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co's
Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using those Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,	...	CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co.,	...	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.	..	Do.
BARRIE & Co.	..	MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co.	..	BOMBAY.
RIGGS & Co.	...	BANGALORE.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, OUTFITTERS &C.,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN INDIA,

Our Waterproofs are all made to our special order by the best English manufacturers

Speciality	White	Coats	Rs. 7-8.
"	Black	Coats	Rs. 6-8.
"	White	Suits	Rs. 11-8.
"	Black	Suits	Rs. 10-8.

Waterproofs of a Superior quality are kept in

Coats, Capes, Leggings, Caps, Sheets, Beds, Pillows, Sheeting, Rugs, &c. &c.

F. W. BAKER & CO.,

Northbrook House,

9, Old Court House Street,

CALCUTTA.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the current Quinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz*.—

	1871-74.	1876-79,
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
Additions to Funds ...	£321,077	£502,686

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Seventieth Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Held at Edinburgh, on Friday, 2nd April, 1880.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business of the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December 1879.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1,084 Policies assuring £922,044, the new Premiums on which amount to £30,410-17-1.

For the year 1879 the Income of the Life Department from Premiums and interest amounted to £448,696-4-7.

The Claims which arose during the year, including 17 Endowments, were 265 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £279,054-2-0, after deducting re-assurances. The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,989,885-11-4, being an increase of £137,319-0-1 over the amount on 31st December 1878. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and by Act of Parliament is set aside to meet the claims under this Department of the Company's business.

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS. No 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.